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MERGING ROADS WHICH CONNECT, ELLIOTT PLEA

New Haven Official Favors Consolidating Continuous Lines Under the Authority of Supervision of the Service Board

AMENDMENTS ASKED

Additions to the Washburn Law Are Recommended at a Hearing Today, Especially in Regard to Mortgages

Urging that definite authority be given to railroad companies forming continuous lines to merge and consolidate conditionally and favoring several amendments to the Washburn law regarding new mortgages, Howard Elliott, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, submitted a number of recommendations to the public service commission today.

His proposed changes were presented at a hearing given by the commission in accordance with a resolution of the last Legislature providing that an investigation be made into the relations of railroad companies to the statute laws of this state and other states. It further provided that an inquiry be made into any inconsistent or conflicting requirements affecting the right of corporations to issue and reissue securities or otherwise to meet or refund their financial obligations.

Four Massachusetts commissioners were present, also William C. Bliss, chairman of the public utilities committee of Rhode Island, and Benjamin F. Cleaves, chairman of the public utilities commission of Maine, who, when the announcement was made that he was absent, stepped from the audience and at the invitation of Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission for this state, took his seat on the platform.

Representing the Boston & Maine were James H. Hustis, the president; William J. Hobbs, vice-president; Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor. In addition to Mr. Elliott from the New Haven, were E. G. Buckland, vice-president; F. A. Farnham, counsel, and Henry J. Hart. Others interested in railroad traffic problems attended.

Changes He Recommends

The changes Mr. Elliott proposed in the Massachusetts statutes are as follows:

"1. The outstanding shares of capital stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company which have not been formally validated under the report of the validation commission should not be validated by the Legislature.

"2. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company should be permitted to fulfil the contracts contained in its outstanding convertible debentures; to wit, the contract permitting the holders of such debentures to exchange the same for common stock of the company, and the contract giving to such holders the right to subscribe pro rata with the stockholders to any future issues of capital stock of the company.

"3. The right of steam railroad companies to issue preferred stock, subject to the approval of the public service commission, should be made so clear that the present doubt as to the existence of such power will be removed.

"4. The Washburn law should be amended so that any new mortgage would not be required to secure the present outstanding first mortgage bonds as well as new bonds to be issued under such mortgage, and also would not be required to secure outstanding notes or debentures which have previously been secured by collateral pledged and in the hands of a trustee. The now outstanding bonds are secured by first mortgage on specific portions of the railroad and were issued under a law which required that the aggregate of such bonds should not exceed one half the actual cost of the railroad mortgaged to secure the same.

"4½. The Washburn law should be so amended as to exclude from the security created by any new mortgage, obligations of companies now merged with any railroad corporation, which obligations on their face are secured by an equitable lien upon property of the issuing company.

"5. The Washburn law should be so amended as to exclude from the security created by any new mortgage the contingent liabilities of the company, especially those which are not in default.

"6. Definite authority should be given to railroad companies forming continuous lines to merge and consolidate, subject to the authorization from and supervision by the public service commission."

Mr. Hustis explained the Boston & Maine situation, but said his road had no definite recommendations to make. He said the deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was slightly in excess of the estimate made by the commission being $2,044,000. For the first four months of the present fiscal year he said there was a decrease in financial

(Continued on page 13, column five)

COURSE PLANNED FOR ELEMENTARY RURAL SCHOOLS

State Board Agents and Teachers Apply Themselves to Task of Strengthening Lower Grades

For the purpose of strengthening the work of the elementary grades in rural communities and small towns, agents of the state board of education are now working upon the development of a new course of study for the first six grades of such schools. The course, when completed, will represent the combined efforts of agents of the board, superintendents of schools, teachers and members of normal school faculties.

Nine committees have been chosen to carry on the work with the following-named superintendents of schools as chairmen; English expression, F. B. Van Ornam, Northborough; literature, C. L. Randall, Lowell; penmanship, C. J. Richards, Northampton; arithmetic, C. W. Humphrey, Rochester; geography, C. S. Lyman, Hudson; history and civics, J. C. Davis, Canton; nature study, plays and games, F. C. Johnson, Ayer; handwork and drawing, R. I. Bramhall, Holden; music, W. F. Sims, Saugus. These men are calling in to assist in the development of the subjects many other superintendents and teachers. The general idea underlying the course, its form and arrangement have been decided upon.

The new course is intended for use especially in one and two-room schoolhouses where there are several grades to a room.

B. & M. TARIFFS FOUND TO RAISE CITY ZONE FARES

Rates Increased to the Nearest 5 or 10 Cents Above the Amount Computed on 2 Cents a Mile Basis

Upon examination of the proposed new schedules for single fare passenger tariffs filed with the public service commission by the Boston & Maine it was discovered by the chief of the rate and tariff bureau for the commission that in addition to the proposed raises in rates to 2½ cents outside of the metropolitan zone a large majority of the rates in the metropolitan district have been increased also. The New Haven and Boston & Albany roads have asked for no increases in the metropolitan area.

The Boston & Maine proposes to make all single ticket rates in the suburban area divisible by five and on the basis of two cents a mile. If the rate to a station figures out to 12 cents, the price of the ticket on the proposed new schedule will be 15 cents. The subject has been brought to the attention of the public service commission and although no definite action has been taken it was implied that there would be a hearing before the rates are approved.

Slight revisions in the recorded distances between stations account for some changes that otherwise would seem inconsistent. Rates have in all cases been increased to the nearest 5 or 10 cents above the amount computed on the basis of 2 cents a mile.

Stations affected by the proposed change are as follows:

On the Fitchburg division, Somerville jumps from 5 cents to 10; Cambridge, 8 to 10 cents; West Cambridge, 8 to 10 cents; Mt. Auburn, 10 to 15 cents; East Watertown, 10 to 15 cents; Union Market, 12 to 15 cents; Watertown, 12 to 20 cents; Mill Crossing, 9 to 15 cents; Belmont, 11 to 15 cents; Waverley, 12 to 15 cents; Clematis Brook, 15 to 20 cents; Beaver Brook, 17 to 20 cents; Waltham, 17 to 20 cents.

On the Southern division: Arlington, 13 to 15 cents; Arlington Heights, 16 to 20 cents; East Lexington, 19 to 20 cents.

On the Portland division: Wellington, 8 to 10 cents, Medford, 10 to 15 cents; Oak Grove, 11 to 15 cents; Fells, 12 to 15 cents; Wyoming, 13 to 15 cents; Melrose, 14 to 15 cents; Everett, 7 to 10 cents, East Everett, 8 to 10 cents; Forbes, 13 to 15 cents; Revere, 13 to 15 cents; West street, 7 to 10 cents; West Everett, 7 to 10 cents; Cliftondale, 17 to 20 cents.

Those unchanged are Malden, East Malden, Wakefield, Reading, Somerville Junction and Somerville Highlands.

PRESIDENT HAS MESSAGE READY

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today put the finishing touches on his annual message to Congress. He will deliver it in person at a joint session to be held next Tuesday. It is understood that it is the most lengthy of any of his messages to date and that the chief feature is an appeal to the members to expedite legislation that an extra session after March 4 of the incoming Congress will be unnecessary.

The President will urge, in addition to the various appropriation bills, that Congress complete the previously recommended conservation legislation and take action on a plan for rural credits.

OPINION IN COVE STREET BRIDGE CASE DIVIDED

Street Commission Gives a Public Hearing on Mayor's Plan to Abolish the Teaming Structure Leading to South Boston

MANY EXPRESS VIEWS

Proponents of Plan See Abandonment of Big Suit Against City If Bridge Is Discontinued—Others Say Traffic Needs It

Arguments opposing and favoring the removal of Cove street teaming bridge between Boston proper and South Boston were heard today by the street commissioners, some of the speakers asserting that South Boston would benefit to the extent of $800,000 if the bridge were abolished and others contending that the structure was necessary to cope with the traffic in that vicinity.

Those in favor of the removal of the bridge included: Isaac F. Woodbury, John C. Finnigan, Michael J. Mahoney, Thomas F. O'Brien and Mr. Norris. Those against the plan were Senator-elect William J. Sullivan, William C. Rogers, Henry B. Prescott, Charles S. Judkins, John M. Levins, Michael J. Malkern, Henry Howard, John Albee, Representative Foley and Samuel A. Sullivan.

Following the addresses Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan reviewed the legal history of the case and spoke in favor of the removal of the structure.

Realty Declines

Mr. Woodbury said the bridge had caused a decline in the value of real estate in the district because of the smoke from trains and that the money involved could be turned to good use.

Senator-elect Sullivan declared that the bridge was constructed as the result of a special act of the Legislature; that the money which might be obtained through abolishing it would not be spent probably as the mayor said and that if improvements were needed in South Boston they should be made irrespective of the bridge.

Figures were submitted by Mr. Roger to show that the bridge was in demand for traffic. He said that on Nov. 27, 273 automobiles and auto trucks, 593 teams, 4390 foot passengers crossed over the highway; Nov. 28, 192 autos, 521 teams, 2892 passengers for eight hours only; Nov. 30, 176 autos, 648 teams, 6142 foot passengers.

Would Drop Suit

Consideration of the proposition to remove the Cove street bridge at this time is caused by the listing for the

(Continued on page seven, column four)

VILLA'S ARMY NOW IN MEXICO CITY; ORDER PREVAILS

Special Agent Silliman Reports That Property and Rights of All in Capital Are Respected

WASHINGTON—The entry of Provisional President Gutierrez and General Villa into Mexico City has been followed by orderly conditions, Special Agent Silliman reported to the state department today.

Although the arrival of Gutierrez and Villa in the capital was reported officially to the state department in a brief despatch by way of Juarez, no details of their formal entry or of the establishment of the new government were contained in the despatches.

Mr. Silliman reported that General Villa had issued orders and regulations for the occupation of the city by his troops. No private property is to be occupied without previous consent of the owner. The street car service, which has been irregular because of the confiscations, has been restored, and motormen and conductors have been granted a 25 per cent advance in wages.

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King of the Belgians (standing) talking to one of the French general staff in market square at Furnes

LARGE SUM FOR WAR IS VOTED IN THE REICHSTAG

German Parliament Opens With Imperial Chancellor's Address Declaring Great Britain Could Have Prevented Conflict

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 3—The Reichstag was opened yesterday with many present, including the chancellor, wearing uniforms, many also wearing Iron Crosses. There was a large attendance. In opening the session the president declared the Germans were confident of victory. He referred also to the unity of the German people.

The imperial chancellor delivered a message from the Emperor greeting the Reichstag. Referring to Turkey, the chancellor said the Ottoman empire knows that with the destruction of the German empire Turkey would lose its national right to control its own destiny. Having stated that the apparent responsibility for this, the greatest of all wars, falls on Russia, he declared the real responsibility falls on the British government.

If the British government had stated definitely at Petrograd, he said, that Great Britain would not permit a continental war to arise out of the Austro-Serbian conflict, France would have adopted measures to restrain Russia and the German action as mediators between Petrograd and Vienna would have succeeded and there would have been no war.

A new war credit of 5,000,000,000 marks was passed with one member only, Dr. Liebknecht, Socialist, disagreeing.

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FRENCH PRESIDENT SENDS KING ALBERT HIS GOOD WISHES

(Special to the Monitor)

BORDEAUX, France—M. Poincare, on the occasion of the celebration of King Albert's name day, sent the Belgian King a telegram expressing good wishes and again declaring that it was the firm intention of France and the Allies not to lay down their arms until they had obtained definite amends for the violation of right, and safe guarantees as to the maintenance of peace.

In his reply, King Albert stated that this fresh declaration of sympathy with Belgium and her valiant army had greatly moved him. Many towns in France sent messages expressing admiration at the magnificent spirit of the Belgian nation. At Le Havre, where the Belgian government has its headquarters, the celebrations were of a national character and were attended by the British minister.

FORCES OF ALLIES AND KAISER CLAIM ARGONNE SUCCESS

Paris Report Says Progress Is Made, While Berlin Tells of Taking Strong Point of Support

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 2, 9 p. m.—An official communique reports that south of Ypres the Germans attacked a trench taken by the Allies during the day, but were repulsed. Three German batteries of large caliber were also damaged. Somewhat lively cannonading has occurred southwest of Peronne, and near Craonne a German battery was destroyed during the bombardment. In the Argonne the Allies have made some progress.

Dec. 3, 9 a. m.—The latest official communique states a violent bombardment of Lampernisse west of Dixmude has occurred. In the Argonne the Allies are consolidating and developing progress whilst in Alsace the Allies have also gained a slight advance southeast of Thann.

BERLIN, Dec. 2—Headquarters report the Allies made insignificant advances which were checked in the western theater of war. In the Argonne a Wurtemburg infantry regiment, number 120, took a strong point of support from the Allies, two officers and about 300 men being taken prisoners.

SERBIANS REPORT CAPTURE OF TROOPS

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

NISH, Dec. 3—An official communique announces that during the fighting on the right bank of the river Kolubara one Austrian superior officer, six other officers and nearly 2000 soldiers were taken prisoners.

ART ENJOYMENT IS ADVOCATED TO CLUBWOMEN

Speakers at Federation Conference Show Hearers Pleasure Impressions Are More Desirable Than Wide Knowledge

Pleasure in art as distinguished from a knowledge of art was the theme around which revolved all that was said at the annual conference of the art department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs held today in the new lecture hall at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Nearly 200 members were greeted by Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the museum.

Briefly, Dr. Fairbanks pointed out certain things which he hoped they would not do in their study of art objects. It often happened, he said, that the study of a thing took away the pleasure in that thing; the student of Latin took no pleasure in Virgil and would not look at his writings when college days were over. So were German or French, or the study of literature. He urged that the emotional side of the pictures be not neglected, for it was this that uplifted and gave the real value to the picture.

"Come to the museum to study," he said, "but for every once that you come to study, come to enjoy. Or, after you have studied a picture, or before you have studied it, just look at it, and let its uplifting message make its inspiring impression upon your soul."

Reports from clubs showed them to be carrying out different lines of work. One is supporting two art students at college. Some work is being done with little children in an effort to develop art appreciation in them. A plea for greater effort to interest young people in art and thereby win them away from dancing was answered by Miss Helen A. Whittier, chairman of the art department, with the statement that dancing was the beginning of all art, it was sculpture and painting made alive, and advocated that dancing be made artistic instead of abolished. She counseled the members to form definite ideas on certain art questions so as to influence public opinion in the selections of sites for statuary, monuments and fine buildings.

An address illustrated with lantern slides on "Pleasure in Pictures" was given by Rossiter Howard of Paris.

Following the morning session a plea for the minor arts was made by Huger Elliott, supervisor of the educational work in the museum. It was illustrated with objects from the museum collection.

SERBIANS STILL IN RETREAT SAYS VIENNA

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Dec. 3—Owing to the Serbians being still in retreat, an official communique states, on Tuesday no engagements of importance occurred but small parties of troops in advance captured several hundred Serbians.

SUCCESSES IN POLAND TOLD OF BY BOTH FORCES

Petrograd Reports Capture of Town on the Widawka River, While Berlin Says the German Offensive Movement Proceeds

REPULSE ANNOUNCED

Austrian Troops Said to Have Beaten off Attack at Przemsyl Taking 19,000 Russian Prisoners and Large Number Guns

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Dec. 3, 8 a. m.—The general staff report that on the right bank of the Vistula, near Lowicz, on Tuesday the Germans made attacks against the Beliawy-Sobota front while north of Lowicz the Russians' offensive proved successful. Near Lodz the action was confined to a vigorous artillery fire.

During the past few days the Germans were observed to be effecting concentration from Kalisch towards Sieradz, some 30 miles along the railway to the east. On Tuesday the Germans took the offensive from Sieradz and engaged the Russians in a fierce fight lasting the whole day. The Russians took steps to deal with this new German movement. In the south the Russians captured Szczerkow, on the river Widawka, where a brigade of infantry of the Prussian guard with five batteries was dislodged and driven back in disorderly retreat.

Success in stopping German supplies at Plock continues, the Russians stopping five steamers and a barge laden with ammunition, besides the four barges already mentioned. In Bukovina the Russians have seized the rolling stock of three railway trains. Fighting continued yesterday with less intensity near Lowicz. The Germans were repulsed in a determined attack upon the Russian positions to the north of Lodz. To the south of Cracow the Russian troops have entered Wielicska.

BERLIN, Dec. 3—A Vienna official report states that on Tuesday general quiet reigned in western Galicia and Russian Poland, and that Russian attempts to approach the northern outer field positions of Przemsyl were repulsed, 19,000 Russian prisoners, 47 machine guns, 46 cannon and large quantities of war material having been captured since the last offensive action.

Messages from Poland, the report continues, indicate development of the German plans to encircle the Russian right flank forcing it back on the center while cutting communication with Warsaw. This plan, which originated with the Russian defeat of Lipno and Vlotslavsk, was checked by the arrival of Russian reenforcements, the Germans being thus thrown on the defensive.

Now the Germans appear to be moving in the direction of Lowicz, having repulsed numerous Russian attacks. The successful German movements must be regarded as a favorable sign. It is expected, the report adds, that the check to the Russian advance in the direction of Lodz may be followed by a German offensive movement towards the line of Lodz and Lowicz.

From Budapest is reported an Austrian victory in the Carpathian passes, which resulted in clearing the province of Russians.

Dec. 2—From eastern Prussia a headquarters report says there is no news, whilst in northern Poland the battles are taking a normal course and in southern Poland the Russian attacks were repulsed.

GERMAN ACTION ON WOOD CAUSES STIR IN SWEDEN

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3—Declaration of wood as a contraband by the German government has caused considerable indignation in Sweden. While difficult to obtain the exact figures, the quantity probably available for shipment during November and December from Baltic ports is about 100,000 standards, representing a loss of about £1,000,000 sterling to Sweden.

The effect of the German declaration may be mitigated slightly by export of Swedish timber via Gotenburg, Christiania and Trondheim but the capacity of the railways is none too large.

PERSIAN FESTIVAL PASSES QUIETLY REPORTS TEHERAN

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Dec. 3—The important festival of the Moharran, a report from Teheran states, passed off without any hostile act against the Russians and the various ceremonies were of a strictly religious character. The festival was in no way affected by the proclamation of a holy war issued from Constantinople. The Persian people, the report adds, continue to preserve an attitude of indifference towards the proclamation.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

COMMERCE SITUATION IN HOLLAND IS SAID TO HAVE IMPROVED SINCE AUGUST

Export Trade in Foodstuffs Not Suffering Nor Manufacturers of Woolen and Cotton Blankets and of Articles Hitherto Obtained Chiefly From Germany

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The Netherlands minister for agriculture, industry and commerce recently furnished the States General with a statement reviewing the economic position of the country. As an authoritative survey of the trade and industries of a neutral country situated between two great belligerent powers, the statement is of considerable importance and interest. The principal points thereof are as follows: The railway goods traffic inland has now practically resumed its normal scope, whilst the passenger traffic is likewise assuming a more normal aspect. The traffic on the inland waterways has been entirely restored. Only on the Zuid-Willemsvaart, which for a considerable distance crosses Belgian territory, have ordinary conditions not yet been resumed. There is an abundance of river craft seeking cargoes.

Export Has Increased

In consequence of the growing demand abroad since the middle of August for the chief products of agriculture, market gardening, and cattle rearing, and for all other kinds of foodstuffs, the export of these articles to Britain and Germany is not only normal, but has even greatly increased.

The fact that coal was sent to the Netherlands by England, and that Germany soon followed suit insured a sufficient supply of coal. Nevertheless, although the fear of lack of fuel has thus been obviated, many industrial and commercial enterprises are suffering from the lack of credit, more particularly the smaller businesses. It has been clearly proved that there are considerable flaws in the Dutch system of credit. Dealings on the money market are practically at a standstill. The situation is less tense, however, than in the first half of August.

As regards exports from this country, these chiefly consist of cattle and articles of food, such as preserved foods, cocoa, dairy products, sugar, margarine, potato flour, vegetables and other products of the market garden. The following also are still being exported in satisfactory quantities, namely, products of the textile and glass industries, spirits, straw cardboard, yeast and earthenware.

The transit trade to Germany, which is, more especially for Rotterdam, of such vital importance, has come to a complete standstill. From Germany, however, especially to the United States, the transit trade continues to be considerable. The export of the above named articles is taking place both to belligerent and neutral states. Exports to France have considerably diminished, since it is impossible to make use of the normal route through Belgium.

Hindered by High Freights

Owing to present conditions the export of large quantities of articles other than foodstuffs is greatly hindered by high freights. Respecting trade with Britain it has increased by 100 per cent since the beginning of the war.

Imports are suffering even more from the war, both belligerent parties exerting their utmost efforts to prevent imports into this country from reaching the other party, either directly or indirectly. Germany who, besides coal, exports chiefly raw materials for various branches of industry, requires a declaration from the importer in Holland to the effect that the goods are destined for Dutch industries exclusively, inasmuch as Britain might be in need of these raw materials.

Germany is also anxious that sugar imported into Holland shall not be exported to Britain. It is a well known fact that the British policy toward Germany is the same. Since, however, Holland, by reason of its topographical situation is of much greater significance as a transit station for oversea cargoes for Germany, than as a transit station of German goods to other countries, it is plain that the British policy of cutting Germany off as much as possible from the world's trade, harms Holland's commerce much more than does Germany's war policy.

Grain Crop Harvested

Agriculture and market gardening may safely be said to be suffering least of all from the crisis. The grain crop has been harvested under favorable conditions, but the yield is only moderate, especially as regards rye. The harvesting of the beet crop has begun, and that of the potato crop is fairly advanced. In both these the yield is good. The prices of dairy products, which were so low in the beginning of the crisis, have of late weeks risen considerably. The same can be said of pork, the export of which has been important since the beginning of the war.

This survey is less unfavorable than it was feared might be the case in the beginning of August; still, it would be incorrect to suppose that the situation is entirely satisfactory. It shows that the export trade in foodstuffs is not suffering, whilst manufacturers of woolen and cotton blankets, and of those articles which before the war some of the belligerent powers obtained chiefly from Germany, have no cause for complaint. Those who are most affected are the manufacturers of articles of luxury for export, more particularly diamond merchants.

Since the beginning of September the herring fishery has been entirely resumed, the catches have varied, but have been, on the whole satisfactory. Prices are high, owing to the demand from Germany and America. The coast fishery, which in August fell off considerably, is now practically normal again, with the exception, perhaps, of that of shell fish.

Capital Suffers Most

Respecting the condition of the labor market, it may be said that the capital suffers most, owing chiefly to the fact, that it is a center of both the shipping and diamond industries.

The committee appointed for the execution of the Bourse law on Oct. 31, submitted a bill for the measures to be taken in this respect. As soon as these measures have been definitely settled, it will be considered whether it is advisable to reopen the stock exchange in order that at least a few Dutch stocks can be negotiated and orders executed at minimum rates. In any case the time has not yet come for official negotiations in foreign stocks.

The government has decided to allow importers of goods, when no doubt exists as to whether they are destined for home consumption, to address these goods to the government. The minister trusts that this measure, which in certain cases may also be applied to raw materials, will have a favorable effect on shipping and especially on the import of fodder for cattle from overseas, if the mine difficulty can be gradually overcome.

In conclusion Mr. Treub states that from the foregoing it will be plainly seen that the difficulties with which all Europe is faced, have also seriously affected Holland, and the government is taxed to the utmost in taking the best possible measures to protect the country's prosperity against the consequences of the present crisis. It is repeatedly obliged to interfere in matters which in normal conditions lie beyond its sphere of action.

If, he concludes, these measures sometimes result in losses for some, let them make the sacrifice ungrudgingly, for by this means worse things will be prevented. The government considers it its duty to pursue the policy it has adopted, so long as there is any danger of war.

DUTCH KINDNESS IS DESCRIBED BY A FRENCH WRITER

Belgian Refugees Interned in Camps but Are Placed on Parole for Hours Each Day

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The kindness shown by the Dutch to the Belgian refugees who have entered Holland in large numbers is described by a French journalist writing in Excelsior. Arriving in Flushing early one morning he finds the quays and the streets of the little town already crowded with people. Among them are some Belgian soldiers who have just crossed the frontier. There are 23,000, he says, actually in Holland, interned in the camps of Loosduinen, Amersfoort, Gaasterland, Zwolle, Assen and Harderwijk, whilst 2000 English marines are at Leewarden and Groningen.

The Dutch treat them with the greatest kindness, putting them on parole for several hours a day when they are allowed to go where they please, and providing them with comforts. There is nothing more touching than the way the Dutch peasants in the smallest villages hasten to meet refugees and provide them with food and drink.

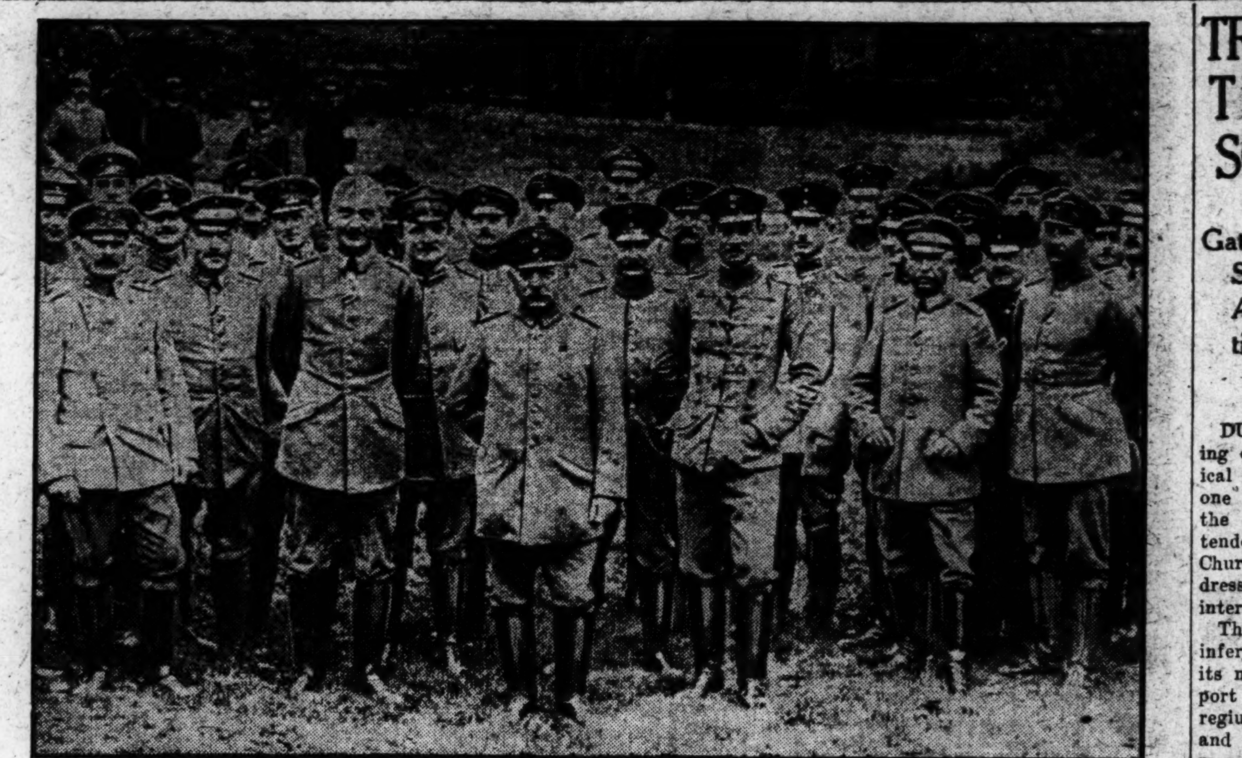
The committees appointed to deal with the Belgians have sent numbers of them to the large towns in the north of Holland in order to relieve the pressure in the southern provinces. In Amsterdam well-known actors are organizing free representations and the soldiers are making collections of money. In the village of Koudekerke, which has 3000 inhabitants, 500 Belgians have been given shelter, thanks to the devotion and ingenuity of the mayor, the doctor and the pastor.

On the market place the Belgian children are playing with the little Dutch girls in their wooden shoes, wide skirts and lace bonnets. These Dutch are a kind-hearted people, is the comment of the Excelsior's correspondent.

SOUTH AFRICA ORDERS RAILS FROM ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON — Despite keen competition with the United States and Canada, England has received from the South African government an important contract for 20,000 tons of rails for the South African railways. It is hoped that this order will be the forerunner of others which, placed in Germany, have since been cancelled and not yet reissued.



General von Emmich of the German army surrounded by his officers

LASTING PEACE SAID TO REST ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE

British Leader at Manchester Meeting Declares Both Men and Women Must Be Enfranchised to Secure End to Wars

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—The Manchester suffragists, in common with those of every other city in Great Britain, have, since the beginning of the war, devoted their energies and activities to the performance of those duties which fall on civilians in such a crisis. Peculiarly fitted by their organizations to deal quickly and thoroughly with the problems of unemployment and food supply, they have done much to prove the capacities of women for citizenship.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester and District Federation of the National Union, the report read by Mrs. J. R. Tomlinson, the secretary, stated that the suffrage office had become the registration office for women voluntary workers who wished to undertake relief work. The organization had also given assistance in the establishment of two work rooms in Manchester employing about 200 women.

At the close of the meeting a question was raised as to the advisability of a definite effort being organized by women in the cause of peace, but the chairman, Miss Ashton, said that the present moment was thought inadvisable for any action of that nature, but that the subject would be considered privately at a provincial council to be held shortly.

The suffrage business meeting was followed by a public meeting at which Mrs. Swanwick spoke of the spirit which should pervade the peace settlement; she, at the same time uttered a strong warning against that which she termed the "military mind." One of the worst results of war was the discouragement which it gave to active thinking. People were told that the starting of questions could only divide attention and damp enthusiasm and interfere with the obeying of martial law.

"An insidious undermining of the civil power and parliamentary government began long before the war broke out," Mrs. Swanwick declared. "It is the nemesis of cant. I believe it is because those who professed Liberal principles towards men forgot to apply them to women that men are now finding out—as we warned them—that the fetters they refused to strike from women are being riveted on them. It is our case that physical force must be under the control of moral force.

"Surely men will now realize that unless they withstand the iniquity of militarism they themselves will go under, and civilization and all their forefathers fought for when they set up parliamentary government will go under too. Otherwise we shall have begun the war, saying we were going to fight for civilization and against militarism, and we shall finish it by placing another and a worse militarism in place of the first."

Mrs. Swanwick concluded by declaring that a lasting peace would be impossible unless the people were enfranchised, both men and women, and given a parliament really responsible to them.

NEW ZEALAND SEES LARGER U. S. TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—Trade between New Zealand and the western coast of America is increasing, and it is anticipated that fresh trade relations will spring up with the eastern states with the opening of the Panama canal. New Zealand is practically a non-manufacturing country and imports most of its merchandise.

On the other hand some of the large shipments of wool, mutton, butter and other agricultural products which leave these shores for England and Europe by the old routes could be diverted through the canal to American ports.

GEN. VON EMMICH HAS IRON CROSS FOR LIEGE WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—During the later stages of the attack on Liege there were rumors that General von Emmich, who was in command of the German troops, had been recalled. This was not the case, and on the fall of Liege the German commander was decorated with the iron cross in recognition of his services.

Liege was not expected to prove a serious obstacle to the German troops, but General von Emmich's non-success in the earlier stages of the siege was due both to the courage and skill with which Liege was defended and to the fact that General von Emmich's forces were not supplied with heavy artillery. The capture of the Liege forts followed quickly on the arrival of the big guns.

ITALIANS CONDEMN TURKEY'S ACTION IN ENTERING WAR

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The most salient note at the time of writing, in political and diplomatic circles in Rome, even to the exclusion of the discussions on the new cabinet, is the universal condemnation of Turkey's action. It is not even regarded as being a serious movement of an entire nation, although the apparent results are so far-reaching.

The attempt to make the world in general, and the Muhammadan world in particular, believe that Turkey is the aggrieved and not the aggressor, is looked upon as being puerile in the extreme.

The most significant voice in this respect comes from the Turkish ambassador at Rome. He is an "old Turk," in the political sense of the word, a profound thinker, and exceptionally well informed on the history and needs of his country, and the characteristics of his countrymen. He has been strongly opposed to this movement from the beginning. Recently, on encountering a prominent politician and conversing with him on the situation, Naby Bey exclaimed with great feeling, "Oh! my poor fatherland!"

GREAT DEMAND FOR KHAKI RUSHES BRITISH FACTORIES

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England — The extreme pressure on the woolen industry of the West Riding seems likely to continue for many months owing to the continued demand for khaki cloth. Wools have gone up very considerably in price, but the war office is paying a further shilling a yard and this more than covers the extra cost of wool to the manufacturer.

The war office are said to have ordered 10,000 miles of khaki cloth and it does not appear certain that even this will be sufficient. Britain's French and Belgian allies are also placing orders in England and this coupled with the continued demands of the war office represents great prosperity for the woolen industry.

POLISH LEGION FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY PROPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A large Polish landowner in the neighborhood of Warsaw has received the permission of the Grand Duke Nicholas to form a legion of Polish volunteers. Polish will be the language of command and the corps will be provided with arms and ammunition by the Russian government.

Accouterments and horses for the cavalry section will have to be provided by the volunteers themselves, and it is expected that the rich Poles will help to provide the outfits of the poorer members. Most of the arms to be placed at the disposal of the legion will consist of those captured from the Germans and the Austrians.

ROYAL COLONIAL BRANCH PLAN IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Sir Henry Galway, the Governor, Says Great Aim Is to Foster and Strengthen Empire Bonds

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. A.—At a meeting of prominent citizens, held in Adelaide recently, a South Australian committee of the Royal Colonial Institute was formed. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Galway, presided, and among those present was J. R. Boose, secretary of the institute, who is now visiting Australia.

Addressing the gathering His Excellency said the great aim of the Imperial Institute was to foster and strengthen the bonds of empire, and there never was a better time to do that than now, when the motherland and the oversea dominions were standing as one individual nation in defense of their common heritage.

Before Mr. Boose had been many days in Australia he would see the fine spirit of patriotism and loyalty which animated the hearts of its people, and would be much impressed with the strength that lay behind that spirit.

The war had conclusively proved one thing, that they were a united empire. Party feeling had been banished, and all parties in the dominions beyond the seas had united to stand or fall with the motherland.

In the Royal Colonial Institute they had an educational organization of imperial import, and the members who visited London had a charming and well-equipped club to go to, at which they could meet fellow members from every part of the globe. They had the use, also, of a splendidly equipped library, and there was a valuable information bureau. He was hopeful that that meeting would result in a marked increase in the number of South Australian members of the institute, of which he was himself a life member.

NORWEGIAN SHIP HAS AN EVENTFUL TRIP TO BERGEN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERGEN, Norway—The S. S. Bergensfiord recently arrived at Bergen, having been stopped three times by British men-of-war, the first time only a few hours after leaving New York. The second time she was stopped within three hours' journey of the Norwegian coast and taken to Kirkwall in the Orkney islands.

The passengers were not permitted to land. Among them was Mr. Mowinckel, the speaker of the Storthing, who had been in the United States to negotiate the public loan. He was permitted to despatch a telegram, which was, however, delayed three days by the censor. Six Germans who had managed to get on board in New York and concealed themselves among the cargo, were taken ashore as prisoners.

The steamer carried a full cargo, including 22,000 sacks of flour and 1270 tons of grain which were thrown on board loose. About 100 tons of gum, to the value of 250,000 kroner, were seized. The vessel was hailed for the third time at the Marstenen, but on stating her nationality was allowed to proceed on her way.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OFFERS AID IN RELIEF

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Society of Friends has issued an appeal in connection with a scheme of relief. "As on former occasions of acute distress the Society of Friends is anxious," the appeal states, "to bear a share of the heavy burden now cast on all of us in the British empire, and wishes to enter on relief work in France, Belgium or Holland, as the way may open for it. It has appointed a committee, which is endeavoring to enter at once on the work."

TRINITY COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETS

Gathering at Opening of New Session Hears Address by the Auditor Upon Topic "Christianity and Individualism"

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The opening meeting of the new session of the Theological Society is always looked upon as one of the most important events in the college year. It is invariably attended by many men eminent in the Church of Ireland and the auditor's address is looked forward to with keen interest.

The meeting this year was in no way inferior in importance and interest to its many predecessors. The Rev. Newport J. D. White, D. D., deputy for the regius professor of divinity, presided, and amongst prominent Irish churchmen on the platform were the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Ossory, the Bishop of Clogher and the Dean of St. Patrick's.

The auditor, Alec O. Hardy, took for his subject "Christianity and Individualism," and in the course of his address said that the Victorian era would always be noted, probably to an exaggerated extent, for its reverence for conventions and the rigid artificiality of its standards. It doubtless encouraged much that was unreal and insincere. The reaction which had taken place was just and necessary.

Carried in Other Direction

But the swing of the pendulum had carried them fast and far in the opposite direction, and the great forward wash of unfettered thought which had swept away much that was false and limitative was, he insisted, in danger of submerging those eternal landmarks without which all existence must be aimless and inconsequent.

"The individualist spirit," Mr. Hardy continued, "is manifested in religious thought by a demand for a new interpretation of Christianity and the reconstruction of the creeds. This movement, which has only really come to a head in our own lands within the last few years, is of much longer standing upon the continent, in parts of which it has made very marked progress. Its dominant note is the assertion of the supremacy of intellect, which finds expression in a determined revolt against the supernatural and an attempt to give to Christianity a philosophic content.

"But," Mr. Hardy went on, "some of us find a difficulty in seeing exactly what foundation for a religion these critics could hope to discover in their present line of investigation, however it might serve as the basis of a philosophy." Intellect, he insisted, was not man's final assertion of himself. In matters of religion, criticism alone could never lead him to the truth.

Relief Seen in Looking Out

It was somewhat of a relief to turn from one of these abstract discussions as to whether and how far a personal religion was possible, and to look out upon the world at large where Christianity was not only a possibility but a fact—the greatest fact in the lives of many thousands of men and women.

"We want," Mr. Hardy concluded, "the indubitable certainty of experience, of continuous experience manifesting itself in the whole man and his whole life; and that experience no one can simulate."

The Bishop of Ossory, who proposed the time honored motion, "That the best thanks of the society are due, and are hereby tendered to the auditor for his address," said that the auditor had laid down that if every truth is to be of service to the individual he must assimilate and make it his own. It must be a personal acceptation, as otherwise it would be of no use to him. Then he asserted that it must be an absolute authority, and not a relative authority, in which he agreed with Kant that the recognition of absolute authority must be an effort of faith.

"The seat of all authority," the Bishop continued, "is in God, just as the assertion of man's individuality is an act of faith in God. On the first point one could not if he would fetter the individual in his quest after truth. In the young seeker there is always a spirit of adventure, which may lead him into strange thoroughfares. Ultimately they may reach the right way, and it often happens," the Bishop added, "that the longest way round is the shortest way home."

SIGNOR SALANDRA IS PRAISED FOR HIS WORK AS PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—Commenting upon the fall of the Salandra ministry in consequence of dissident views entertained by the minister of war, Signor Pantaleone affirms in the Giornale d' Italia that Signor Salandra has been confronted during his short term of premiership with all the most serious questions that can come before a statesman.

There has been unrest among the railway men, in the postal and telegraph service, and among certain factory hands. The whole bureaucratic machinery seemed to be out of gear in all its bearings, and civil war not far distant.

Yet in the midst of it all never, he maintained, has there been a calmer and more level headed leader since the times of Sella and Minghetti.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

ADOPTION OF NEW POLICY FOR GREAT BRITAIN OBJECT OF UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL

Organization Says Future Relationship of States of Europe Must Be of Partnership, Struggle for Domination Replaced by Association for Common Good

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Whilst the main preoccupation of any country at present at war must be to guarantee the safety of its national inheritance, it is the purpose of the Union of Democratic Control to secure the adoption of a new policy which will prevent a similar peril ever again befalling Great Britain.

The union has been formed for the purpose of urging that the following policy shall inspire the actual conditions of peace, and shall dominate the situation after peace has been declared.

1. No province shall be transferred from one government to another without consent by plebiscite of the population of such province.

2. No treaty, arrangement or undertaking shall be entered upon in the name of Great Britain without the sanction of Parliament. Adequate machinery for insuring democratic control of foreign policy shall be created.

3. The foreign policy of Great Britain shall not be aimed at creating alliances for the purpose of maintaining the "balance of power," but shall be directed to the establishment of a concert of Europe and the setting up of an international council whose deliberations and decisions shall be public.

4. Great Britain shall propose as part of the peace settlement a plan for the drastic reduction by consent of the armaments of all the belligerent powers, and to facilitate that policy shall attempt to secure the general nationalization of the manufacture of armaments, and the control of the export of armaments by one country to another.

(a) It is obvious that if this were made the principle to guide all frontier arrangements, it would help to end European war, as if no province were retained against the will of its inhabitants, the policy of conquest and the imposition of political power would lose its raison d'etre. Once the principle involved is clearly enunciated and accepted, the requisite working machinery can be produced to obviate the practical difficulties, for instance, plebiscites where used at the end of the war, might be carried out under international supervision. Mr. Churchill, speaking for the government on Sept. 11, partially recognized this idea, that there must be no more Alsace-Lorraines to perpetuate resentment and unrest. The power of the victorious parties must not be used for oppression and dismemberment of beaten nationalities, but for the creation, by cooperation with all the belligerents, victors and vanquished alike, of a true society of nations, banded together for mutual security. The future relationship of the states of Europe must be that of partnership, the struggle of one nation for domination over another being replaced by the association of the people for their common good.

(b) The peoples of all constitutionally governed countries are justified in demanding that diplomatic relations with their neighbors shall be conducted with the main object of maintaining friendly international intercourse. The increasing social and economic interdependence, the ramifications of the credit system, the facility and rapidity of intercommunication, the developing community of intellectual interest, the growth of a collective social consciousness, are combining to minimize the significance of the purely political frontiers which divide civilized states. Therefore the world is moving towards conferences when political difficulties arise, as a substitute for war. But the common interest of civilized democracies cannot be advanced by a secret diplomacy out of touch with democratic sentiment. All the domestic activities of a constitutional government are tested in the crucible of public analysis and criticism, but its foreign policy not only escapes efficient public control, but considers itself empowered to commit the nation to specific courses, and to involve it in obligations entailing the risk of war, without the nation's knowledge or consent. It is therefore imperative not only that a treaty with a foreign power should require endorsement by Parliament, but that no agreement or understanding possessing binding force and postulating the use of the national naval and military forces should be valid without the consent of Parliament. The nation should therefore apply itself to considering how a greater national control of foreign policy can be secured; whether by the establishment of a permanent committee of the House of Commons, by the adaption, to suit British needs, of the American system under which a two thirds majority of one branch of the legislation is required for the validity of international agreements, or other procedure. But real and permanent reform will not be established till the nation asserts its fundamental right to participate in the formation of its own foreign policy.

(c) While the "Balance of Power" is popularly supposed to mean that no single power or group of powers should, in the interests of peace, be allowed to acquire a preponderating position in Europe, it actually means that at a given moment in a given country, an effort is made to hold up to the public gaze the government and people of another country as being intent upon the destruction of its neighbors. This evil influence is accentuated by a cheap press, and the concentration of many newspapers under one directing will. John Bright in his scathing denunciation of this fetish of a "Balance of Power" speaks of it as "a ghastly phantom which has loaded the nation with debt and with taxes, sacrificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of Englishmen, desolated the homes of millions of families, and left a doubled peerage at one end of the social scale, and a far more than doubled pauperism at the other." For a system which involves the permanent division of Europe into two hostile competing groups, there must be substituted a real council of the nations. Instead of an alliance of three powers against three, make a league of six powers designed to act against any one recalcitrant member who might threaten the peace of the whole. From such simple beginnings, pursued with goodwill and perseverance by all parties, may not the nations hope to arrive at a system of cooperation to replace the system of hostile alliances, the fruits of which are the present war.

(d) The more extensive the armaments, the greater the temptation to seize an opportunity for testing their efficiency; the greater the nervousness and irritation of governments when negotiating; the greater the pressure upon these governments of the powerful professional and other interests concerned in armament construction. The armament industry is not one which the nation can safely permit to be retained in private hands and to be the subject of private profit.

The last section of the pamphlet answers the question "What Democracy Must Do." First, it states that the British must be victorious, not only because Prussia is the leading exponent of the doctrine of military domination and intolerance but also because justice must be done to Belgium. They can it proceeds rid themselves of the paralyzing belief that their relations with their neighbors are so complicated and mysterious as to be beyond their comprehension. They can grasp the demonstrable truth that those who have told them that in the preservation of the balance of power and in the multiplication of colossal armaments lay the one chance of international peace, have been utterly, hopelessly, calamitously wrong.

Potentates, diplomatists and militarists have made this war, they should not be allowed to arrange unchecked and uncontrolled the terms of peace. And when peace is secured, a new province of political effort will be to awaken sentiments of cooperation and unity among the democracies of this and other countries, to keep up constant and deliberate communication through their political parties and other organizations, which will prevent misunderstandings and subdue the hatreds out of which war ultimately comes.

ANTI-JAPANESE STATEMENTS IN CHINA CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—In a recent article the Tokio Asahi called the attention of the government to the anti-Japanese utterances which have recently appeared in the press in Peking, Shanghai and elsewhere. These are believed, it says, to be the result of the working of influences decidedly inimical to Japan.

When the two countries, the Asahi says, should stand in the best of friendly relationship no efforts would be too great to remove any cause calculated to be injurious to their amicable relations. Proceeding, the paper says that the foreign minister has promulgated an embargo in Japan on press expressions which may be considered to be harmful to international relations, and it advises him to call the attention of the Peking authorities to the danger of permitting anti-Japanese expressions in the press.

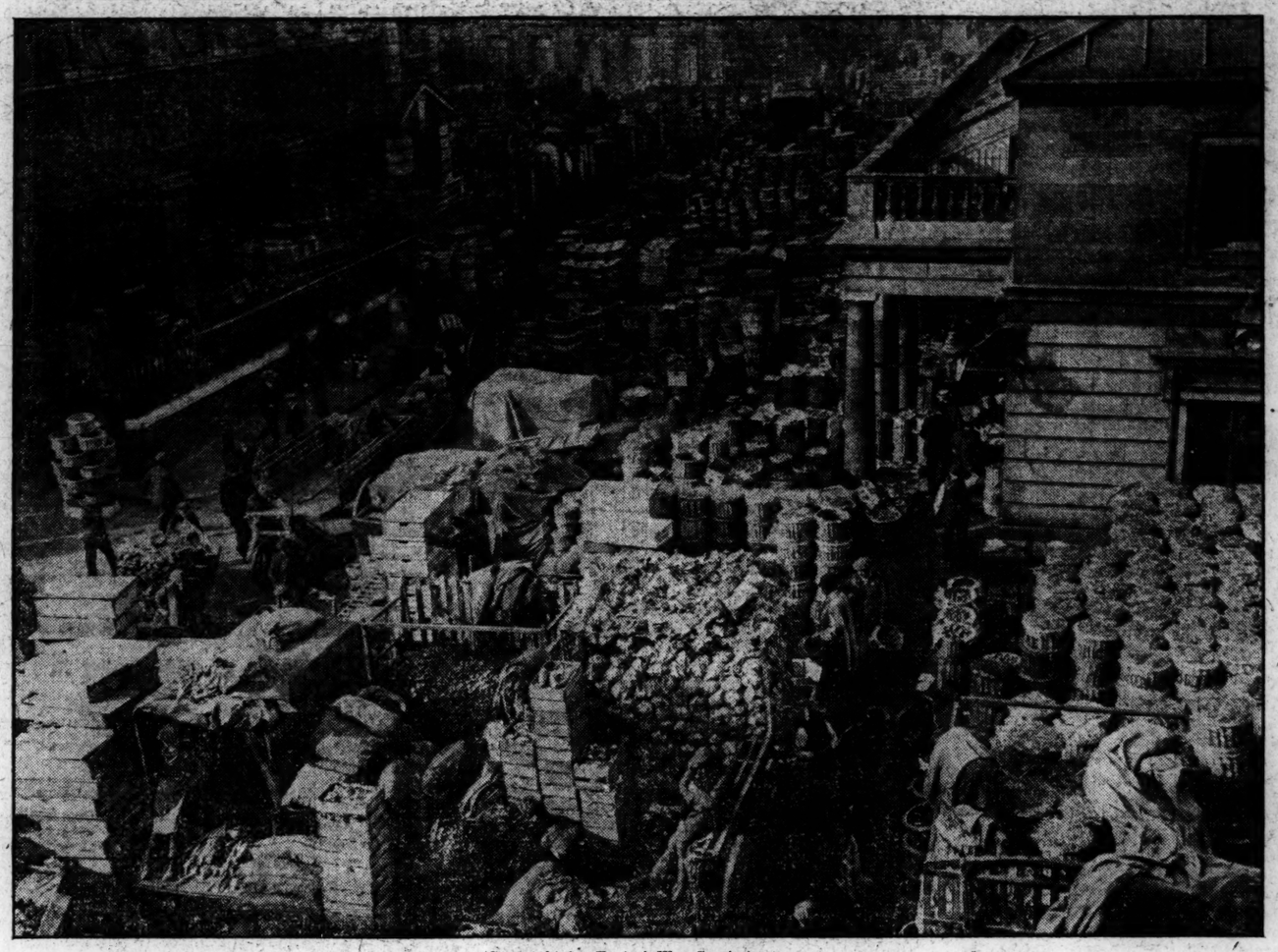
Especially, it adds, when such utterances appear in papers considered to be semi-official, should steps be taken to stop the mischief, which may be far-reaching in its effect.

BELGIANS ENROLL IN ENGLAND FOR ARMY SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The recruiting of Belgian volunteers among the refugees is proceeding in London, Glasgow, Birmingham and Hull, where it is known that Belgians of military age have been sent. The names and addresses of the men who do not volunteer are being taken, so that at any time they may be called upon to serve as camp attendants or in works of reconstruction.

A few days before the fall of Antwerp, King Albert made a demand for men which was answered by the enrolment of several thousand men residing in the city. It is said that the King of the Belgians is at present anxious to form a new force which will be ready to join the Belgian army in taking the offensive against the enemy.



(Copyright by Topical War Service)

Fruit and vegetables in Covent Garden, London, indicating British food supply is not suffering on account of war

MUHAMMADANS OF INDIA CALLED FIRM IN LOYALTY

Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, Says He Is Daily Receiving Telegrams Giving Assurances of Devotion to the British Empire

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Questions as to the attitude of Muhammadan India as the result of the extension of the war to Turkey are largely set at rest by a long telegram just received by the secretary of state for India from the Viceroy, and issued for publication.

The telegram, which includes information from all parts of India, goes to show that Indian Muhammadans are unmoved in their loyalty to the British crown and strong in their condemnation of the action of the Porte.

"His Highness the Aga Khan," Lord Hardinge says, "has given a complete statement of his attitude, which has been published in India, and I am daily receiving telegrams from his followers giving assurances of their entire accord with those views, and of their devotion to the British empire.

Duty to Be Loyal

"You have already received a copy of the manifesto published by his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, in which he emphatically impresses upon all Muhammadans that it is their bounden duty at this critical juncture to adhere firmly to their old and tried loyalty to the British government. Other important Muhammadan chiefs who have made similar declarations are their Highnesses the Begum of Bhopal, Nawab of Rampur and Nawab of Tonk.

"Her Highness the Begum," the telegram continues, "in an address to her people in public durbar on Nov. 6, after explaining how Great Britain was unwillingly drawn into this war in order to protect a small state against the rapacity of Germany, solemnly expressed the hope that all Muhammadans would show that they were as staunch as ever in their loyalty, and would not allow themselves to be led away by hostile influences.

"Her Highness also drew attention to the many occasions upon which Great Britain had shown herself a true friend to the Ottoman empire, and concluded with a declaration that she would always remain loyal to the treaties which exist between the Bhopal Durbar and the British government, seeing that these treaties were binding upon her, not only as a ruling chief under the protection of the British government, but also as a follower of Islam, which enjoined upon all its followers the sanctity of a promise."

Proceeding, Lord Hardinge says that the Nawab of Rampur, in a proclamation issued to his subjects, said that the war was not sought by the British government, and that the British cause was a just one. He therefore enjoined his subjects and invited all Muhammadans in India to remain steadfast in their loyalty at this crisis, and to do everything in their power to further the British cause, which he said is also the Indian cause.

Advantages Pointed Out

The manifesto issued by the Nawab of Tonk, after expressing his Highness' regret that Turkey should have embarked upon this war, ignoring both the innumerable favors received from Great Britain and the fact that vast numbers of her co-religionists enjoy full religious freedom and pass their lives in peace under the protection of Great Britain, declares that it is the bounden duty of all Muhammadans in India to be loyal and faithful to the British empire, and to leave nothing undone to prove that loyalty.

Telegrams have also been received, Lord Hardinge explains, from the Khan of Kalat, the Nawab of Malerkotla and Nawab of Banganapalle, containing assurances of their loyalty and of their desire to serve the British empire.

Going on to deal with various resolutions which have been forwarded to him from public bodies, Lord Hardinge says that the expressions of public feeling among Indian Muhammadans in general are striking. Meetings, he says, have been held all over India, at which the facts have been explained, and at which resolutions have been passed assuring the government of the steadfast loyalty of Indian Muhammadans in the present crisis.

British Assurance Welcomed

"The assurances," Lord Hardinge concontinues, "which I have given on behalf of his Majesty's government regarding the immunity of the Holy Places have been universally welcomed with gratitude. Among the public bodies which have telegraphed to me loyal resolutions passed by them are the All India Moslem League, the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, the United Provinces Moslem Leagues, the Punjab Moslem League, the Behar Provincial Moslem League, the All India Sufi Conference, the trustees of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, and the Committee of All India Muhammadan Educational Conference."

Lord Hardinge then proceeds to quote in full the resolutions passed by the council of the All-India Moslem League, which, he says, illustrate the thought displayed by these public bodies. The resolutions are as follows: "Firstly, that the Council of the All India Moslem League gives expression once more to the deep rooted loyalty and sincere devotion of Mussulmans of India to the British crown and assures his Excellency the Viceroy that participation of Turkey in the present war does not and cannot affect that loyalty in the least degree, and the Council is confident that no Mussulman in India will swerve a hair's breadth from his paramount duty to his Sovereign; secondly, that the Council of all India Moslem League expresses its deep gratitude to the British government for the assurances given to its Moslem subjects as to the immunity of the Holy Places of Islam in Arabia and other places from attack or molestation, and for obtaining similar assurances from its allies."

Messages Are Sent

Several religious bodies, Lord Hardinge adds, have sent similar messages, assuring the British government of their deep seated and unflinching loyalty. Directly the news that war had broken out was published, the telegram continues, a fully representative meeting of Mussulmans, including several tribal chiefs and head men, was held in Quetta, and resolved unanimously that the Mussulmans of Baluchistan take this opportunity to reaffirm their unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British government and to assure them that full reliance can be placed on the innate fidelity of Mussulmans.

"At meetings held in Deraismail Kahn, Lahore, Rangoon, Madras, Cawnpore, Ajmer and Cannanore," Lord Hardinge says in conclusion, "loyal resolutions have been passed and their terms telegraphed to me. It is impossible," he adds, "in the limits of this telegram to give the full text of these resolutions, but the spirit of loyalty and devotion indicated both in them and in the numerous telegrams and letters which I have received from every part of India on the same subject, leave no doubt as to the feeling which prevails among the Moslems of India in the present crisis."

ALGIERS' LOYALTY TO FRANCE IS TOLD IN DECLARATION

(Special to the Monitor)

ALGIERS—At a sitting of the Algiers municipal council held recently, the president of the barristers, M. Ladmiral and one of the native municipal councillors declared the loyalty of his fellow countrymen to France. He spoke as follows:

"In the name of the native population which has entrusted us to represent them, we wish to affirm publicly and emphatically our unalterable fidelity and loyal attachment to France. We also wish the government to understand that no event of whatsoever nature will turn Muhammadans from the fulfilment of their duty and obligations toward a country who has adopted them as her sons."

M. Ladmiral made reference at the close of his speech to the 50,000 Muhammadans from North Africa who had gone gaily under the French flag to fight against the enemies of France. The mayor of Algiers, in reply, said that the bonds which united France to the Muhammadans of North Africa were growing in strength every day. Fostered in the beginning by a community of interests they were now ripening under the stress of the battlefield.

WAR LOAN OVER SUBSCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—The second Swiss war loan, amounting to £2,000,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent has been well over subscribed. The consolidated debt of the Confederation, excluding that of the federal railways amounted at the end of 1913 to £5,850,000 or about 30 shillings per head of the population.

ENGLISH FOOD SUPPLY LITTLE AFFECTED BY WAR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Though Great Britain has been at war since the first week of August, practically no difference has been felt in the food supply of the country. The prices of certain commodities rose during the first week which followed the declaration of hostilities, but in most cases these were readjusted by the cabinet committee formed for that purpose. On the whole there has been no appreciable difference in the manner of living of the nation.

PRINCE MAURICE WAS A FREEMASON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Prince Maurice of Battenberg, to whose courage in the fighting on the continent so many persons have borne witness, was a Freemason. He was initiated in the Heroum Filii Lodge, No. 3404, the Lodge of the Old Wellingtonians, in 1912, while in April of the present year he was installed master of the Twelve Brothers Lodge, No. 785, Southampton.

SCOTLAND URGES PROHIBITION ACT FOR WAR PERIOD

At Great Meeting in Edinburgh and Glasgow Speakers Point to Action Taken in Russia, France and Germany

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scot.—Meetings of the citizens of the great centers of population of Scotland are being held in large numbers with the purpose of making representations to the government on the question of the sale of liquor during the period of the war. Such meetings were held simultaneously in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and were crowded to overflowing.

The object of the Glasgow meeting was stated to be "to urge upon the government the desirability of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor during the war, or for an experimental period of six months, and of appointing a commission to watch the results and to make recommendations regarding the equitable treatment of license holders and their employees."

The chairman, Sir D. M. Stevenson, said that in his opinion the meeting represented the great majority of the most serious and thoughtful people of all shades of opinion, not only of their own community but of the whole country. At such a time as that they surely could afford to give up at least their luxuries.

Russia by a stroke of the pen had stopped the sale of vodka, which was a state monopoly, and sacrificed a revenue of over £90,000,000 annually. Germany had become temperate beyond all precedent, without, it was believed, any government interference. France had forbidden the sale of absinthe. Their own Parliament passed on Aug. 31 an act authorizing the closing of public houses in certain circumstances, and it was now proposed that, in view of the beneficial effect which the Tsar's rescript had had in Russia, a similar experiment should be made in the United Kingdom during the war, or for an experimental period of six months.

It would be confidently expected that every supporter of such a measure and every member of Parliament who voted for it, would voluntarily accept the same self-denial that it would impose upon the mass of the people. He hoped that no one would think that this proposal was aimed at their soldiers and sailors. The men at the front were all right Lord Kitchener had seen to that.

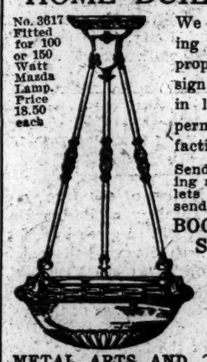
Sir Samuel Chisholm said that more important by far than ships or guns were the men who were to use them; they must have men strong and sober, men of stern resolution and dauntless courage. It was in the constant supply of such men that Britain's hope and safety lay.

GOLD FIND TO BE TESTED

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—The state mining engineer intends visiting the district near Port Davey, where alluvial gold was discovered, at an early date in order to test the value and extent of the deposit

HOME BUILDERS



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BOSTON GRANGE PLANNED TO AID YOUTH IN CITY

Deputy Master of State Organization Believes Much Good Can Be Done by Formation of Branch for Country-Bred Folk

Formation of a grange in Boston is being planned by Frank T. Marston, deputy master of the state organization. The object is to preserve the influence of the farm home for the young men and women who come to the city to work.

Civic improvement and community service, the standards of the Massachusetts grange, are to govern the Boston organization, which is expected to be running smoothly by the first of the year. E. C. Miller, master of the Middlesex-Essex Pomona grange, is one of the supporters of the Boston society.

E. C. Chapman, master of the state grange and representative from Ludlow in the General Court, announced the plans for a Boston organization at the recent Melrose meeting of the grange. He forecast the beautification of many unsightly spots in the city of Boston after the new grange had become established, as this work was in line with the aims of the grange in every community in which it had members.

Education Part of Purpose

The nearest city grange to Boston is in Everett, where persons who had lived in the country and had been active grange workers sought to renew their former associations and customary home-gatherings. This is said to be one of the most active granges in New England.

The Massachusetts grange is not only fraternal in purpose but carries on a systematic plan of education. Every member is obliged to take part in the educational work at every grange meeting and in consequence the officials point out that many a country boy or girl owes success to the foundation received in the grange.

Attention is also called to the fact that the grange is the first organization to admit women on an equal basis with men, and that one of the greatest services which the organization has carried out has been the breaking up of the isolation of families on farms in sparsely settled districts.

Grange a Family Body

The grange is a family body, all members of the home circle being admitted to equal membership. In the West the fortnightly and weekly gatherings have given the farming people something to think about outside of their daily routine, an opportunity to "rub elbows" and improve their conditions through the exchange of views on many subjects.

The Massachusetts grange officials maintain that a country boy or girl in a large city may become just as isolated as those on a big western farm. They take occasion to note that there are granges in Springfield, Worcester and Haverhill and other inland cities. The Boston grange is expected to work in unison with these granges as well as with those of the smaller communities for the betterment of New England.

FAIRY TALES ARE HIGHLY PRAISED

A plea for more fairy tales was made by Mrs. Larz Anderson before the Manuscript Club at its monthly meeting last evening at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Courtney, 436 Marlboro street.

"I do not agree with Professor Neilson of Harvard University, who would throw all fairy stories away," said Mrs. Anderson. "The author of the 'Wonder Book' and 'Tanglewood Tales' would not agree with him, either. Were it not for the fairy tales, we would have no 'Hansel and Gretel,' no 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'"

THEATER NEWS

The Drama League of Boston announces a reception-conference for next Tuesday afternoon, 3:30 to 5 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Boston public library. Mrs. Lionel Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody) will speak at 4 o'clock, and an informal discussion of new plans and policies will follow.

Cyril Maude is considering special matinees of plays other than "Grumpy," which he has played steadily at the Plymouth theater since beginning his Boston engagement.

MUSIC NEWS

Plans are being made for the dedication of the new music building at Harvard University early in January, after the college winter recess. It is expected that a small orchestra of Boston Symphony men, directed by E. Schmidt, the assistant conductor, will take part in the exercises.

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, gives a recital of songs in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 27.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Spoilers," film, continuous.
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Opera scenes, dancing and motion pictures, 8.
CASTLE—"A Midnight Bell," 2:10, 8:10.
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.
COLONIAL—Julian Eltinge, 8.
HOLLIS—Margaret Anglin, 8:15.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 2, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—"Omar, the Tentmaker," 8.
MODERN—Motion pictures.
PLYMOUTH—Cyril Maude, 8:15.
SHUBERT—Harry Lauder, 2:15, 8:15.
TREMONT—"The Yellow Ticket," 8:15.
WILBUR—William Hodge, 8:15.

HENRI LICHTENBERGER TALKS ON FRENCH MUSICAL POSITION

Talking on the position of France today in the world of music, particularly in opera, Henri Lichtenberger, exchange professor at Harvard from the Sorbonne, Paris, speaking in French, held the interested attention of a large audience Wednesday night in Huntington hall. He outlined a course of lectures which he has been engaged to give under the auspices of the Lowell Institute on the modern French lyric drama, showing what forces have worked in the past 40 years to bring about the schools of dramatic composition now existing at the French capital.

Mr. Lichtenberger noted that with the year 1871 there began a musical regeneration in France which made the country over from one relying complacently on classic formulas to one seeking a distinct national expression. He pointed out that before that date the French people were wholly indifferent to new musical ideas. Under the empire the depression was the most marked. Berlioz was not understood. Wagner when he visited Paris met contempt. The great literary figures of the times, Hugo, Balzac and Dumas were averse to music. And Gautier was like the rest. Only the ballet and music that lent itself to social display were looked on with favor. The formulas for operatic composition were fixed. The literary value of the libretto was not regarded as of any consequence at all. Orchestral repertories were closed altogether to unknown composers.

A change came after the Franco-Prussian war (though the date only, not the fact of this upheaval was referred to) and men who were interested in doing something for France began to make themselves felt. The National Society of Musicians was organized, and such composers as Saint-Saens, Duparc, Massenet and Lalo demanded attention from their countrymen. First the Colonne concerts and later the Lamoureux concerts were organized and hospitality to new music was the order of the day. Wagner found favor.

The regeneration begun in 1871 grew into a progressive movement, with Franck, D'Indy, Wagner and Strauss as its leading popular names, which lasted until 1900. At that time a reaction set in against Wagner. Debussy, with his doctrine of impressionism in music and with his propaganda for originality in the national art, claimed attention.

The lecturer remarked briefly on the composers of the day who are endeavoring to give voice to the French genius, speaking of Ravel as a virtuoso in elegant orchestration; Dukas, who succeeds in being an admirable stylist and at the same time in expressing profound emotion; of Ropartz, who is distinguished for his lyric fervor. He also spoke of Laparra and Bachelet as among those who are conscientiously holding up an ideal of beauty that is indisputably French.

Commenting on the effects of the movement for originality inaugurated at the beginning of the century, Mr. Lichtenberger held that Debussy in "Pelleas" and Charpentier in "Louise," had made their point, the one finding emancipation from both Wagner and Franck, the other finding a personal freedom. He held that they and the other composers of the day were securing the diversity they sought and were proving their independence as Frenchmen. But he pointed out the risk they were running of becoming artificial and over-refined in the new manners of composition which they had developed. He inquired whether they were not giving up the advantage of popular approval and leaving it to Wagner and Strauss. For at the very time that Debussy with his direct translation of impressions in music is so strongly declaring against the Wagnerian method of dramatic description, Wagner is the favorite of the great public.

The modernism of Debussy and his followers is so acute, so exquisite and elegant, as the lecturer put it, that they run the risk of being enjoyed only by the few. Wagner and Strauss, on the other hand, please both the multitude of listeners and that part of the public which is exacting and particular. True humanity and vigor, he added, are required in music that is to gain the ear of the great public. A simplicity of emotion is needed, that shall correspond to the moral stirring up the French nation is experiencing today.

Mr. Lichtenberger laid stress on the influence of the Russians on the modern French school of opera makers. He mentioned in this connection Moussorgski, whose lack of formal musical architecture and whose desire to express pure sensation has affected the Parisian writers. He spoke of the barbaric passion of Moussorgski and the exalted sentiment of Cesar Franck as the extremes between which French ideals shift back and forth.

Mr. Lichtenberger spoke in the manner of a Frenchman who realizes that his listeners for the most part have but a literary and not a daily conversational acquaintance with his language. He unfolded his points with clearness. In coming lectures he is to comment on two subjects which should be of the greatest interest to the public in its cultivation of the French lyric drama. The first subject is a concrete one, the opera "Fervaal" of D'Indy, which is unknown as a stage work in Boston. The other is the influence of the Russian opera-makers on the modern French, which is not well understood, simply because Russian opera is unknown here.

NOVEMBER REPORT ON LABOR ISSUED BY STATE BUREAU

Figures Show Decided Decrease as Compared With Those of Corresponding Month of 1913

A review of the work of the State free employment office in Boston for the month of November, just issued, shows lessened activity in the labor market. The calls from employers for help show a decrease of 42 per cent from that of the corresponding month last year. The number of positions filled by the office shows a corresponding decrease of 40 per cent.

In the skilled male department, the metal trades show a shade better than last month, but there has been a falling off in the building trades, with large numbers of clerical help, bookkeepers, machinists, engineers, firemen and mechanics of all kinds applying for employment daily.

In the women's departments there has been a slight improvement during the last two weeks of the month for housework girls and day work, doubtless caused by Thanksgiving.

REFORM IN CHILD LABOR IS URGED

Resolutions in favor of national child labor legislation have been filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House by Representative Ernest F. B. G. Davis of Brockton. They said in part:

"We believe that a system which permits any child to labor in any mill, manufactory or other industrial establishment under the age of 16 is morally wrong.

"We believe that reformation of such a system cannot and will not come through legislation of any state for its own citizens, but only through a uniform national child labor law can an equitable and just law favorable and fair to the best interests of any state be enacted."

HORTICULTURISTS IN MEETING

The Boston Horticultural Club held its monthly meeting at the Parker House last night. L. Merton Gage of Natick and A. P. Dewar of Boston were guests. E. H. Wilson, who has been collecting plants in North and West Japan for the Arnold Arboretum, will return to Boston in time for the next meeting of the club.

LUMBER ASSOCIATION MEETS

The Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association held its annual meeting at Young's Hotel last night. President William E. Litchfield presided. The following officers were elected: William E. Litchfield, president; Charles S. Wentworth, vice-president; E. C. Hammond, secretary.

BAR ASSOCIATION VOTES FOR A NEW FEDERAL BUILDING

Boston Attorneys Meet and Call the Present Structure Deficient and Inadequate for the Purpose

Resolutions favoring a new federal building were adopted yesterday afternoon at the council meeting of the Boston Bar Association, which was held in the law library of the government structure in Devonshire street. Samuel J. Elder, president of the association, was in charge of the meeting. The resolutions adopted follow:

"Whereas, the present federal building was erected prior to 1872 and is utterly inadequate to the proper accommodation of the federal courts, the sub-treasury and the postoffice, and is deficient in decent and proper accommodations, sanitary and otherwise, for the federal officers required to use the same, and unsafe and inadequate for the purpose of sub-treasury and postoffice;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this association take all suitable measures to present to Congress the pressing need of an appropriation to acquire proper accommodations for its federal courts and officers, sub-treasury and for other federal needs, by a building to be erected at a convenient location sufficiently ample to accommodate the sub-treasury, new federal reserve bank and other proper federal departments as well as the federal courts, including the library of the Boston Bar Association."

The attorneys who took part in the discussion were all of one opinion regarding the necessity for a new federal building. James A. Gallivan, the member of Congress from this city, is to present a bill at the coming session providing for a new structure.

HENRY H. CRANE TO GIVE B. U. READING

Under the auspices of the faculty of the School of Theology of Boston University a reading will be given by Henry H. Crane in Jacob Sleeper hall tonight of Katrina Trask's "In the Vanguard." It will be open to the public. One of the most important meetings of the week at the university will be that of the Boston group of the New England Modern Language Association in Jacob Sleeper hall next Saturday afternoon.

TO BOOM MERCHANT MARINE

Postmaster Murray conferred with a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, with a view to booming the merchant marine service of Boston. The postmaster was asked to use his good offices to secure several congressional speakers to come to this city and address meetings in the interest of the merchant marine.

MILLION MORE TAX STAMPS ARE AWAITED HERE

Demand at Local Office Expected to Be Met Today or Tomorrow—Banks Throughout New England to Get Their Share

Banks throughout New England are to receive a share of the 1,000,000 emergency tax stamps that have been ordered by John F. Malley, collector of internal revenue, and as soon as they come here today or tomorrow, these will be placed on sale and thus relieve the burden of supplying so many applicants. The new stamps will replenish the collector's supply. Yesterday 400,000 one-cent stamps were received; of these 200,000 were sold and the other 200,000 sent out by mail.

It is estimated that the office has been doing about $20,000 worth of business daily this week over the counter, in addition to the large number of mail orders received and filled. Some persons had been led to believe they might use postage stamps in place of war tax stamps if they could not get the latter, but Collector Malley stated that this is not permitted.

Explaining the congestion of the past two days, he said it had been due to the fact that almost every one delayed making returns and buying stamps until the last minute, although the stamps have been on sale for two weeks and the whole month of November was open for making returns. Probably 90 per cent of the people, the collector said, left the matter of filing returns until the last day.

MOTION PICTURES AS SCHOOL AID TO BE GIVEN STUDY

Teachers of English Will Discuss This Subject at Meeting to Be Held Saturday

Motion pictures and English work in the schools will be discussed at the fourteenth autumn meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English to be held next Saturday in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple.

The pupils' point of view is to be presented by Frederic R. Willard of the Central high school, Springfield. Miss Carolyn M. Gerrish of the girls Latin school, Boston, will present the relation of the motion picture to English composition. Alfred M. Hitchcock of the public high school, Hartford, Conn., will speak on the relation of the picture play to literature.

A letter from Thomas A. Edison on the motion picture for schools will be read, followed by talks: "Imagination, Concentration and the Moving Picture," George H. Browne, of Brown and Nichols school, Cambridge; "The Manager's Point of View," F. F. Plimpton of Tremont Temple. This will be followed by a general discussion and a demonstration of motion pictures illustrating literature.

GUARANTEES OF PEACE DESCRIBED BY TWO SPEAKERS

"Democratic Guarantees of Peace" was the topic discussed by Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation, and Henry Sterling of the Boston Typographical Union before the Women's Trade Union League, last night.

Mr. Mead said that while the German Socialists had entered the war they would lead a campaign against militarism when it was over. The rivalry of the military systems must give way to some sort of federation of European states. He also said that if democracy was to endure in this country increase of armament must be stopped.

Henry Sterling in speaking of the attitude of organized labor toward war said that the principles recognized for peace were a tribunal for settling international differences, the denial of any country's right to break the peace, and disarmament of nations.

SOMERVILE HARVARD CLUB HAS ELECTION

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Somerville, in the home of retiring President Francis P. Garland, 90 Central street, Somerville, last night these new officers were elected: Representative William W. Kennard, president; Prof. Samuel C. Earle of Tufts College, vice-president; L. L. Winship, secretary-treasurer. It was voted to continue the awarding of a freshman scholarship to a Somerville boy at Harvard.

LECTURE ON POETRY IS WELLESLEY EVENT

WELLESLEY, Mass. — Prof. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago, will lecture this evening in Billings hall, Wellesley college, on "Classicism, Romanticism and New Paganism in Modern Poetry." On Friday evening the third subscription concert will be given by the Zoellner string quartet. The junior class play will be given Saturday in the barn. It is to be James M. Barrie's "Quality Street."

FOGG MUSEUM HAS VELASQUEZ ON DISPLAY FOR A DAY OR TWO

A Velasquez painting, of attested genuineness, though until recently unknown to connoisseurs, has been lent to the Fogg Museum, Harvard, where it may be seen by the public today and probably Friday.

The work may be classed with the "Geographer," a genre by Velasquez now in the Musee de Rouen. The same model was used for both, yet the new work is regarded as the finer in that it shows no evidence of repainting. The head of the work at Rouen is believed to have been repainted some 10 years after the first painting, the head of the model of the new work being substituted for the original.

The new Velasquez came from England recently, where it was for more than 80 years in the possession of a member of the peerage. The history has been traced back to its acquirement by an English officer during the war with France a century ago, when many works of art sacked by the French in Spain were in turn brought to England.

The painting which now may be seen in Cambridge might be called "The Toast," for that describes the story-telling interest of the work. Jovial good humor is depicted in the face of the cavalier with all the vivid naturalness characteristic of this master. Adroit is the spacing of the canvas, with the extended hand and glass at the right balancing the head which is placed at the extreme left. A strong accent is the repetition of the shape of the glass in the wedge-shaped droop of the wrist band of the leather gauntlet.

The painting appears to be in a perfect state, and the color is mellowed but unimpaired in value. Velasquez used a narrow range of color in this work in the red-yellow side of the pallette. There are no greens, no blues, yet the deliberately limited scale has been used so consummately the work has the brilliancy of distinction and mastery of the means used. So nicely is the whole keyed that the red of the lips, though not a brilliant hue, provides a strong color climax in the general harmony of quiet tone.

TRANSFERS ARE MADE IN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Broadway Station Affected More by Commissioner O'Meara's General Orders Than Others

The Broadway police station, South Boston, Capt. Hugh J. Lee, felt the general order issued by Commissioner O'Meara, directing the transfer of seven patrolmen and five reserve officers last night, more than the other divisions. Patrolmen William H. Linton, Anthanasius McGilvary and Olaf Johnson, have long been on duty at South Boston and the fourth man transferred is Thomas F. Quinn. Linton has been sent to the Dudley street station, Roxbury; McGilvary to division 13, Jamaica Plain; Johnson to Roxbury Crossing, and Quinn to division 7, East Boston.

Patrolman Andrew Brauer is shifted from Dudley street to the superintendent's office at police headquarters. He has been there temporarily since Patrolman Frank Fitzpatrick was pensioned in October, and is sent to Pemberton Hill permanently. John W. Doherty is ordered from Dudley street to division 2, and probably will be assigned to the City Hall squad, where a vacancy has existed since Patrolman Cornelius J. Lee was retired last month. Patrolman Joseph N. Flanagan is shifted from East Dedham street to Dudley street.

The five reserve officers transferred are Thomas F. Harrington from Dudley street to Broadway, South Boston; John Kenny from Roxbury Crossing to Broadway; Jerimiah Kelley from Jamaica Plain to East Dedham street; John C. Spillane from Charlestown to Broadway; Florence O'Reagan from Jamaica Plain to Broadway.

Joseph B. Swanson of Fields Corner, Michael J. Mulvey of East Boston, and James S. Norton of West Broadway, on the reserve force since March, 1913, have been promoted to the grade of patrolmen.

TWO-HOUR STRIKE TO PROTEST PLAN

LYNN, Mass.—Several thousand operatives in local shoe factories who are connected with the United Shoe Workers of America are to cease work for two hours tomorrow, from 10 a. m. until noon. This will be their means of registering protest against the plan of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce for taking a ballot on the question of submitting all labor disputes hereafter to the state board of conciliation and arbitration.

The chamber's ballot is to be taken in all factories tomorrow from 10 to 12 and is said to be favored by every shoe manufacturer in the city. Arrangements have been made for members of the municipal council to tabulate the chamber's poll and to announce the results. Decision to make the protest was taken last night at a meeting of officers of local branch unions. Present were about 300 union representatives.

RADCLIFFE GIRLS IN HARVARD PLAY

The first performance of "Les Petites Godin," the twenty-eighth annual production of the Cercle Francais at Harvard, was given last night before a large audience in Agassiz House at Radcliffe. For the first time in the history of the organization, Radcliffe girls were permitted to take the feminine parts.

The proceeds from the performance last night will be turned over to the American Red Cross for European war sufferers. Another performance will be given tonight in Copley hall.

RECITAL TO BE GIVEN

Announcement is made that at the third assembly for the employed boys of the Boston Y. M. C. A. on Dec. 17, 7:30 p. m., Sven LaKranta of Stockholm, Sweden, will give a recital of Swedish melodies on the handklaver. At this meeting Dr. A. Z. Conrad will be the chief speaker.

CHELSEA CHAPTER MASONS ELECT

A decided gain was shown in membership of the Royal Arch chapter of the Shekinah, at the annual convocation last night in Chelsea Masonic apartments, Archibald Parsons succeeding to the chair. The inducting official was Rt. Excellent Frank F. Cook.

APPOINTMENTS ARE CONFIRMED BY THE COUNCIL

Judge Pierce, as New Justice of Supreme Court, One of Governor's Selections Approved

At its session late yesterday the executive council confirmed under suspension of the rules the following nominations for appointment received from Governor Walsh:

Thomas F. Boyle of the civil service commission, to be a member of the industrial accident board to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Edward F. McSweeney, who was made chairman of the directors of the port of Boston on July 30.

Councilor John J. Hogan of Lowell, who was defeated as a Democratic candidate for reelection this year, to be a member of the civil service commission in Mr. Boyle's place.

Charles G. Wood of New Bedford, reappointed a member of the board of conciliation and arbitration.

Hiller C. Wellman of Springfield, reappointed a member of the free public library commission.

Charles B. Boyce of Gardner, reappointed clerk of the first district court of northern Worcester county.

John J. Shaughnessy of Marlboro, a trustee of the Westboro State hospital to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Avery Cary of Medford, whose term ran to 1918.

President Francis H. Rowley of the M. S. P. C. A., to be a special police officer to serve in connection with the society's work.

The council confirmed the nomination of Judge Edward P. Pierce as a justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, which nomination was sent to the council a week ago and laid over under the rules.

Councilor Hogan will not qualify as a civil service commissioner until Jan. 8, 1915, when his term as a member of the executive council shall have expired.

The council voted to allow the trustees of the teachers' retirement fund an extra clerk at a salary of $850, the clerk to be the same individual who has been employed temporarily.

B. & M. ANNOUNCES NEW CLASS FREIGHT RATE

A new schedule of class freight rates from all stations of the Boston & Maine railroad to New York via Troy and the New York Central railroad went into effect on Dec. 1. This schedule represents one section of the general freight rate revision ordered months ago by the interstate commerce commission, hearings on which, held in Boston about a year ago, extended over a long period.

BOSTON DELTA U. MEN WILL HOLD MEETING

The Delta Upsilon Club of Boston will hold an informal dinner at the Copley Square hotel Friday night. It will be followed by a box party at the Boston opera house. The meeting will be attended by the active chapters from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard and Tufts colleges.

REFORM CLUB PLANS EVENT

The Massachusetts Reform Club has arranged a dinner to be held at the Parker House tomorrow evening, the subject for discussion to be "The War in Europe: Its Lessons for the United States." The speakers will be Charles A. Conant of New York, Samuel J. Elder and Prof. Albert B. Hart of Harvard University.

PROGRESSIVES FORM ORDER

Some of the more enthusiastic Progressives in Massachusetts have formed an organization called the "Order of the Beehive," the purpose of which is to perpetuate the policies of the new party. While none of the Progressive leaders are active in the new organization it is understood to meet with their approval.

ECUADOR SEEKS GERMAN BASE

WASHINGTON—The government of Ecuador has despatched a ship to investigate the report that the Germans have occupied and are using as a naval base the Galapagos islands, the Ecuadorian minister informed Secretary of State Bryan Wednesday afternoon.

GOVERNOR TO AID IN DEDICATION OF CLINTON ARMORY

He Will Give Dinner at His Home Dec. 30 and Later Speak at Exercises

Clinton's new $65,000 armory, which is to be the quarters of company K of the ninth regiment of infantry, M. V. M., will be dedicated on the evening of Dec. 30.

Governor Walsh will give a dinner at his home to a large number of federal, state, county, city and town officials and officers of the militia. He will also speak at the dedication. The armory commission will attend, as well as the adjutant-general.

Following the exercises a reception will be given for the Governor. Plans are being completed by the entertainment commitee of company K, of which Capt. Peter F. Connolly is chairman, to entertain about 1000 people.

ST. GEORGE CLUB ELECTS

W. B. Barlow was chosen president of the St. George Club of Boston at the annual meeting of the organization last night at 446 Tremont street. Other officers elected are: First vice-president, H. Coaley; second vice-president, S. Smith; secretary, A. Brockington; treasurer, G. N. Baker.

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Fortnightly Sailings (cargo only)
New York—Mediterranean
PERUGIA, Dec. 29, Noon
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland
The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.
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BAY STATE LINE VIA RAIL AND BOAT New York $2.50
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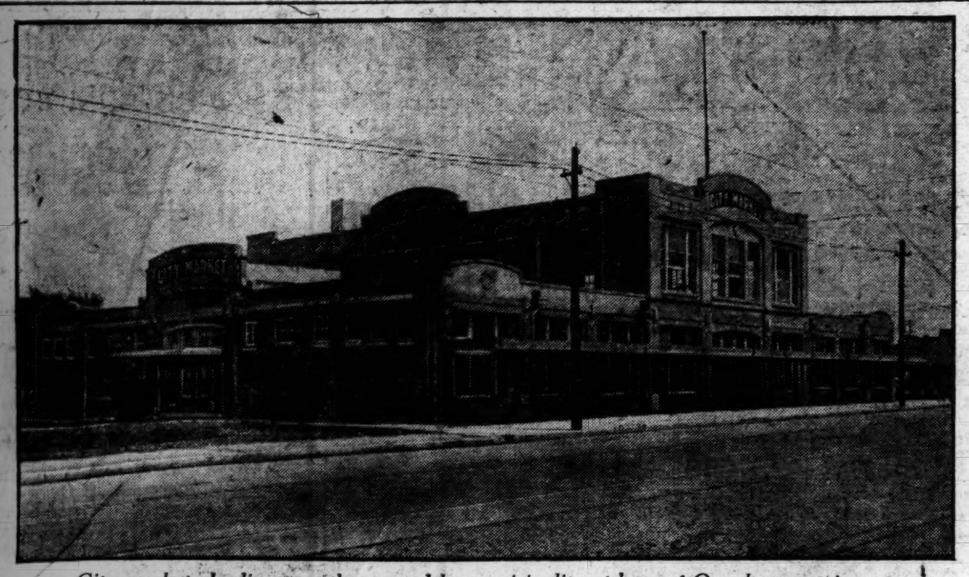
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE Daily, including Sunday—Improved Service. Tel. Main 1741. Ticket Office 214 Washington Street, Boston.

AMUSEMENTS
STEINERT HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, AT 8:15
JOINT RECITAL
HELEN ALLEN Hunt (Mezzo Contralto) JOHN Chipman (Tenor)
Tickets 50c and $1.00. Symphony Hall.
JORDAN HALL
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 9, AT 3
HEINRICH GEBHARD
THE POPULAR PIANIST
Tickets 50c to $1.50. Symphony Hall
JORDAN HALL, Sat. Mat., Dec. 19, at 2:30
Joint Recital OSSIP and CLARA GABRILOWITSCH
Tickets 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50. Symphony Hall
MASON & HAMLIN PIANO
JORDAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Dec. 10, at 8:15
FLONZALEY QUARTET
75c. to $1.50
Sym'ny Hall



City market, Joplin, recently erected by municipality at base of Ozark mountains

JOPLIN FARMS SOIL, MINING IT UNDERNEATH

Center of Great Zinc District Has Progressed Far Along Civic Lines, Has Large and Prosperous Business Interests

JOPLIN, Mo.—Unlike other sections of America, Joplin farms the surface of its rich soil while taking great quantities of lead and zinc from the under side. The city is bordered on the south by timber and on the northeast and west by prairie land, much of which is in cultivation; from the mines in this vicinity more than $18,000,000 of ore was taken in 1912, and the average yield for the last 10 years exceeded $14,000,000.

This is the center of one of the greatest zinc mining districts in the world. The large zinc smelting companies maintain offices here and their agents take the ore at the mines, paying a higher price for it. This district is developed only in patches and none of it to any depth as yet. A majority of the miners own an interest in some mine or prospect, and this is looked upon as the reason why such pleasant relations exist at the mines.

Seven steam railroads reach out in 12 different directions from Joplin, two electric interurban railways with 200 miles of trackage run to some 40 or 50 towns ranging in population from 1000 to 20,000. These railroads, both electric and steam, connect Joplin with the coal fields, affording cheap fuel. Electric power is inexpensive, while natural gas is piped in from Oklahoma and Kansas and furnished for domestic purposes at 25 cents per thousand feet, and for manufacturing purposes at 12½ cents per thousand. Joplin has a plentiful supply of pure water.

Enterprises engaged in business here have prospered. All the wholesale groceries recently have built or are now building new homes. A milling company is doubling its capacity and all the grain and mill men are making similar improvements. A baking company is erecting a two-story building with basement at Eighteenth and Main streets, which will have a frontage of 111 feet and a depth of 95 feet, which will be used exclusively for the bread department. It will be fitted with four white tile ovens, the bake shop will be all white enamel brick. The men will all be clothed with white linen suits. A refrigerating plant will be installed in the basement to keep the fermentation cool through the summer months. The plant will represent an investment of $100,000. Electric and gasoline cars will be used for delivery purposes. A well will be drilled to insure pure water. Plenty of light and ventilation will be one of the chief considerations. Blending apparatus to bolt and sieve the flour will be used to insure uniformity in the product. The owner has traveled all over the United States to get ideas and embodied them in this new plant.

The Broadway viaduct was completed Oct. 30, 1914, at a cost of $101,133. Including approaches, it is about 1300 feet long, and the spans are 39 and 49 feet long. This is a reenforced concrete structure, consisting of a foot bridge, wagon and street car bridge. The new market building cost $86,000.

Joplin now manufactures pig lead, sublime white lead, litharge, dynamite, mining machinery, flour and mill products, barrels, mattresses, tents and awnings, gloves, trunks, carriages and autos, candy and numerous other products. It is a city of about 40,000 people, with excellent schools, modern hotels, large department stores, wholesale and manufacturing interests, and paved streets, and is situated on the prairie at the base of the Ozark mountains at an altitude of 1000 feet.

U. S. MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT IS SPEAKER'S PLEA

President of the American Civic Association Asks Government's Aid for Smaller Cities Which Look for Self-Improvement

WASHINGTON—A plea for organized governmental effort in bettering the conditions of the smaller American cities in which the great majority of the country's citizens live was made by J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pa., president of the American Civic Association, before the association convention in the Hotel Willard last evening.

Among the speakers at this morning's session were Richard B. Watrous, secretary of the association, and Arnold W. Brunner, a New York architect.

Speaking to the subject "Wanted—American City Planning for American Cities," President McFarland said in part:

"It may be said that to the average intelligent American, the words 'city planning' at once refer themselves as part of a vague propaganda for 'the city beautiful,' having to do with courts of honor, extra illumination, and other forms of municipal frippery. This complete misunderstanding exists to such large extent among the many excellent people who call themselves 'practical,' and who really try to be good citizens.

Idea Misunderstood

"This fundamental error of conception prevents these good people from realizing that 'city planning' is concerned first with means of intercommunication, with transportation, with markets and home sites and factory locations and all the other factors of prosperity, rather than with appearance or ornament as essentials.

"Another of those misconceptions is that city planning relates only to the larger communities and is not needed, or at least not available, by the smaller places. It seems to be the unconscious conclusion that not until the town becomes really great can it afford to plan for convenience, practicability and progress.

"Five sixths of the Americans are yet outside New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and the 16 other large cities. I believe this five sixths have needs, rights, and possibilities in better living well worth attention.

United States Aid Needed

"Is it not fully time that the Congress recognize the needs of that portion of our population seen to be a majority? Would it be amiss if a city man might write to Washington for gathered data as to sewage disposal, street lighting, paving methods, and the like, and be half as well served as is now the country man who seeks aid for crop marketing or for growing an increased yield of wheat? Why not a municipal department as well as an agricultural department?

"This city planning in America and for America would create a practise of community establishment and extension that would produce examples of efficiency which could not but be beautiful. And to this the hundreds of American communities not in the million classes would turn their eyes for city salvation, for city economics, for all that which would justify us in believing we were attaining Aristotle's definition of a city as 'a place where men live a common life for a noble end.'"

Advance Made

Reporting on the spread of the city planning idea, Secretary Watrous stated that there were now more than 70 cities that have taken advanced steps in this direction. Several states had enacted laws that made possible or obligatory the creation of regularly organized planning commissions for municipalities of certain classes.

The extension of improvement work in small towns has been carried on with notably gratifying results, he stated, due largely to the very cooperation and leadership offered in that department by Miss Zona Gale, who until recently was chairman of the department of civics of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. Brunner urged city beauty as an aid to efficiency.

"We must make it plain that city planning properly understood is intended to prevent blighted districts, to prevent the ruin of our principal streets, to prevent the spoliation of our parks and squares," he said.

"We must make it clear that it is not only a good financial investment but that it brings a direct return in the improvement of the welfare, comfort and happiness of the citizen.

"The future American cities will be beautiful and inspiring, and Washington will lead them all. When the L'Enfant plan is pushed further, as it surely will be, the Lincoln memorial finished, and the glorious Mall, lined with dignified buildings, sweeps triumphantly up to the Capitol as a climax, we shall have a scene, a background worthy of the great deeds of a great nation."

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

New Educational Era in Algeria Is Result of French Occupation—System of Teaching Transferred to North African Country Spells Development and Training

Algiers, to many persons, calls up a picture of an ancient corsair city, the home of the Arab and the Moor, the headquarters of intrigue, slavery and piracy, the city of mixed civilizations—Roman, Byzantine and Turk. We associate the town and country with Baba Arondzi—better known to Christendom as Barbarossa.

In the year 1816, however, Lord Exmouth poured into the historic city from the British ships in Algiers harbor 50,000 shot, weighing 500 tons, and the yoke of Turkish tyranny, for centuries heavy upon the neck of the Christian, was at least partially broken, and Algiers began a new era.

The work begun by the British was continued by the French, and in the year 1843 delivered into the hands of France by Marshal Bugeaud, Algeria began her modern career. The French followed the sword with the plow; they converted the mule paths of Algeria into the present 10,000 miles of military roads and railways; they lighted the ignorance of the hills and the desert with schoolhouses. France has colonized North Africa by sending her citizens, soldiers and schoolmasters to actually reside in the country, and not merely to sojourn there for a period, as has been the British custom of settling her colonizing problems.

French Good Colonizers

It is a joy not unmixed with surprise to journey through the modern Algeria. Here are French peasants tending their olive groves and cornfields, singing their "Marseillaise" to the music of the waterfalls in Khabylia or building their towns and rearing their modern institutions on the regulation French model over the half desert rolling plains where the Roman legions camped.

Dr. Samuel Johnson has said: "The grand object in traveling is to see the shores of the Mediterranean; on these shores were the four great empires of the world—the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian and the Roman. All our religion, almost all our law, almost all our arts, almost all that sets us above savages, has come to us from the shores of the Mediterranean."

Travel, indeed, destroys many illusions, and it reveals among other things the fact that the French, as well as the English, know how to colonize.

The French modernization in the historic city of Algiers has been notable in many ways, and not the least in its educational advances.

Educational Advantages

This system throughout Algeria is thoroughly a French product, transferred almost bodily from municipal or rural France. The University of Algiers indeed forms an academy in the French University, even as the country is technically a part of France and not a colony, each one of its three departments sending to Paris two deputies and one senator. The suffrage, however, is confined to citizens of French origin or to those who have been naturalized, the native Muhammadans being subjects and not citizens.

The University of Algiers, built upon the model of the French educational institutions, has four chief faculties—law, medicine, natural science and letters, and contains 1500 students and 100 professors. The faculty of medicine seems to be especially popular. The university rests upon a secondary educational system, consisting of three lycees and seven colleges for boys, with a total enrolment of 4774 students, and also three lycees and one college for girls, including 1383 students.

There is also a foundation of modern primary schools in Algeria, consisting of 141,537 pupils, and 226 Muhammadan schools for elementary instruction. The investigator finds here also four normal schools for training men teachers and six normal schools for women teachers. These latter schools are attended by both native and French candidates.

Cost of Teaching

For all this public instruction in Algeria the government expends annually $1,800,000.

There are also missionary schools which are encouraged by the government. The writer visited an English missionary institution in the mountains of Khabylia which gave its chief attention to the training of both young men and young women in the arts of gardening and domestic training. The Moslem inhabitants of the section are naturally suspicious of Christian missionary schools, but in Algeria, as in Egypt, there is a growing tendency on the part of Muhammadan parents to send their boys and girls to schools supported by the missionaries.

The type of school in Algeria varies from the small schoolhouse in Khabylia, where compulsory education is prescribed by the government for all except one boy in the Khabyle household (who is kept at home for a shepherd boy) to the cosmopolitan centers of student life in the lycees and the University of Algiers.

Cosmopolitan Student Life

In these latter schools in the corsair city one finds a truly cosmopolitan body. In a group of 50 or more students there was discovered one day the following nationalities and divisions—French, Arab, Spanish, Khabyle, Jew, Turk, negro, Italian, one Maltese and one Mozabite. There are said to be 70,000 Jews in Algiers, or one in six of the European population. There is a complex jumble in the schools which reflects the condition of the population outside, and one finds commingled representatives of both tropic and frigid zones, the infidel, the Moslem, the Gentile and the Jew associated in a way rarely equaled in any university of the world.

The girls, however, more even than in India, are conspicuous by their absence. Araby's daughters are destined evidently to be among the last women of the world to arrive educationally. The writer saw only one girl in the University of Algiers and she was a French medical student working alongside the men in a clinic.

One finds little of real student life. A football club was discovered in a lycee, but athletics are not especially popular. French language was the cynosure of the student hopes and effort, as is the English in British colonies, the language being a channel to government and commercial preferment.

Arab's Handicap

As in Egypt, the lack of care for modern education among the Arabs, together with the resistless grip of Muhammadanism, constitutes the chief of problems for the educator in Algeria. In the regency of Tunis, however, the French have been especially successful in bringing Muhammadan students into the schools, about one fourth of all the boys attending being Moslems. In Algeria as throughout the Orient, it is the economic advantage coming with education which is slowly but surely breaking down the walls of prejudice. The result of education upon the Moslem youth religiously, at least, is a kind of diluted or pseudo Muhammadanism mixed with French agnosticism and worldliness.

There seems also to occur in the Arab as in the Egyptian a period of precociousness followed by a halt, which Lord Kitchener calls an arrested educational development, due in part to the fact, no doubt, of the early marriage and early maturity in all Moslem countries.

The great question which Islam faces in relation to sending her sons and daughters to modern schools is, "What effect will it have upon their religion?" for, as Lord Curzon once said, Islam is a state church and not a church state. Citizenship has little attraction. Acquiescence sometimes of a sullen kind, rather than any active interest in the state seems to be the attitude of the North African native.

Promise in the Khabyles

By far the greatest promise educationally among the people visited by the writer in Algeria is among the industrious, alert Khabyles, in the colder hill country east of Algeria. Here parents send their boys to the French rural schools to prepare them for the lycees and the university in Algiers; they do not veil their women, but are showing the tendency to fit them also in the rudiments of education; at least, to become fitting helpmeets for their educated sons.

Apart from the colonizing populations, it must be remembered also in considering the Arab handicap, that the spell and the lethargy of the slow moving, golden east rests over all Algeria. It affects education quite as directly as any other department of modernizing endeavor. But education is slowly but steadily going forward, if not with the help of the mosque, at least in spite of it, and the call of the desert and the North African sun have met their most formidable rival in that training which produces economically successful competitors of the nomad and the Algerian native.

POULTRY AND PIGEON EXHIBITION, CHELSEA

With more than 1000 exhibitis, the fourth annual show of the Eastern Massachusetts Poultry and Pigeon Association opened this morning in Congress hall, Chelsea. About 600 pigeons, a crate of ducks and several entries of eggs were shown. The show will continue until Saturday evening. The judges are W. F. Rogers, D. P. Shove and C. A. Smith. Next year the association plans to include geese and pet stock in their exhibition

This Is Going to Be The Best Christmas Ever

No Scarcity of Toys Here

Notwithstanding the Trouble Abroad we have Received Every Dollar's Worth of our Toy Purchases and are showing the Largest and Finest Assemblage of Things We Ever Had to Delight the Child Heart — All Grouped in

Our Great Toy Section

On the Third Floor of the New Building

We want to tell you, the juvenile readers of the Monitor, that you will find here the choicest gifts for all boys and girls—a larger and more complete showing than we ever had before—so you see there is no reason to fear a shortage of Christmas supplies.

DOLL LAND

A separate room of immense size, where dollie and her things reign supreme—dresses, furniture, doll houses, hats, shoes, anything and everything for dolls. The most beautiful realm of dolls to be found anywhere.

Make the Children's Christmas a Happy One

Jordan Marsh Company

The New England Home for Toys

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

AVERAGE PAY OF PAPER MILL WORKERS TOLD

Summary Prepared by State Bureau of Statistics Also Deals With Length of Day Employees Are at Their Duties

Average weekly earnings of all employees in the paper and wood pulp industry in Massachusetts, according to a summary of wages and hours of labor contained in a bulletin issued today by the state bureau of statistics, were $10.93, whether full time or less or more than full time. For full time workers the average was $11.36.

Men and boys more than 16 years of age averaged $12.82; women, $7.41; boys under 16, $7.47; girls, $6.13. One mill paid a minimum wage of $8.40 to women employees who worked full time; another rented its own houses to its employees at from $5 to $8 a month.

"For years past," the bulletin says, "the general tendency in manufacturing industries, as well as in other groups of trades or business, has been toward a shorter working day. Years ago the 10-hour day became almost a standard; since that time further reductions have brought the working day to nine, and in many cases to eight hours, and this reduction has been accompanied by a part-holiday on Saturday. In the paper mills of Massachusetts it was found by our inquiry that 23.5 per cent of the male employees actually worked over 60 hours a week; also that 55.3 per cent actually worked over 54 hours a week; on the other hand it should be noted that the customary working time of 28.2 per cent of the male employees was 48 hours and under, while 27.4 per cent actually worked 48 hours and under.

Continuous Operation

"In this connection, and indeed with respect to the facts presented in general in this report, an important consideration to be borne in mind is the peculiar character of the paper industry which differentiates it from nearly every other industry in Massachusetts, namely, the necessity of continuous operation of machinery due to inherent difficulties in the nature of the work; that is, the stock or pulp must be run off into the finished paper, if possible, before shutting down the machinery, since to allow the latter to become cold would necessitate often from two hours to half a day before the plant could be got under way again; i. e., before the paper made could be matched for thickness and weight per pound with paper made at the time preceding the shut-down. For this reason the mill must be kept constantly running without shutting down at night, as may be done in practically every other large industry without any effect upon the output except to limit the quantity."

In 48 of the 86 paper mills in Massachusetts the Saturday half holiday was granted the day-workers, this custom prevailing in 73.3 per cent of the mills located west of Worcester county as compared with 15.4 per cent of the mills in Worcester county and eastern Massachusetts.

FACULTY TO SEE RADCLIFFE IDLER CLUB GIVE PLAY

Departure Is Made as Experiment to Form Closer Relations With the Rank and File of Students

The presence of about 200 professors of Radcliffe and their wives will be one of the features of the performance of the "Jack Daw," by Lady Gregory, given by the Idler Club of Radcliffe tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening in the Agassiz House theater. The professors have never before been admitted to any of the closed Idler plays, and the plan is being tried now in order to bring the faculty into closer social relations with the student body.

To the Saturday evening performance have been invited all of the faculty and their wives, the advisory council of Radcliffe, the undergraduates and their friends.

Another feature is the fact that for the first time the cast of a closed play has been chosen by trials. The name of the play was posted, copies of the play were reserved by the library and any one in college was at liberty to try for a part at the open trials. If both of these experiments are successful, they will be adopted in the future. Two performances of every closed play will be given, to one of which the faculty are invited, and the casts will be chosen by trials.

The cast and committees for the "Jack Daw" are: Joseph Nestor, Barbara Leighton '15; Mildred Cooney, Rosemary Hogan '18; Mrs. Broderick, Claire Randall, Sp.; Tommy Nally, Helen Noyes '15; Sibbie Fahy, Margaret Wyman '18; Timothy Ward, Mary Sweeney '17; committee in charge, Alice Davis '15 (chairman), Marjorie Bridgman '15 (assistant), Dorothy Sands '15, Carrie Church '15 (coach), Esther Sutton '15 (properties), Mildred Nason '15, Betty Lazenby '16, Gertrude Shaw '15 (costumes), Dorothea Whitney '15, Rachel Tuttle '16.

BEACH STREET CARS DIVERTED

Commencing today and continuing until conditions permit the restoration of the service, all East Cambridge, Summer street extension cars will be run both inbound and outbound via Atlantic avenue, Kneeland, Lincoln and Beach streets on account of sewer construction on Beach street between Atlantic avenue and Lincoln street.

FOR TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM

LYNN, Mass.—Arguing in favor of establishment of the two-platoon system in the fire department as of great benefit to the city, a group of citizens has issued a public statement. They style themselves "Press Commitee in Favor of Two-Platoon System."

FREE LESSONS IN FARMING FOR LYNN PEOPLE

Chamber of Commerce and Essex County Agricultural School Plan Course of Fifteen Public Lectures for This Winter

LYNN, Mass.—Fifteen public lectures on agricultural subjects will be given in the classical high school beginning Wednesday night, Dec. 9, under the joint auspices of the Essex County agricultural school and the Lynn Chamber of Commerce. The lectures will continue through April. Speakers will be instructors at the agricultural school.

Soil culture will be embraced in the course. Several nights will be devoted to fruit culture, spraying and pruning.

The course is made possible through the efforts of Fred A. Smith director, and Henry W. Pelton, trustee, of the agricultural school, and of Elmer E. Boyar, chairman of the chamber's agricultural committee, and George E. Coates, secretary of the chamber.

The complete program of the course follows:

Dec. 9, introductory talk on soils, etc., with their composition; F. A. Smith, director, and R. W. Guss, instructor.

Dec. 16, "Soils and Their Relation to Plant and Animal Life;" R. W. Guss.

Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27, "Small Fruit Culture;" S. L. Davenport, instructor.

Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24, "Vegetable Gardening"; F. A. Smith, instructor.

March 3, 10, 17, 24, "Poultry Keeping"; J. H. Fay, instructor.

March 15, concluding lecture, consideration, in part, of the mutual dependence between country and city.

It is also probable that R. W. Stimson, agent for the state board of education, will attend the opening lecture and talk on the assembling and care of the home farm library.

A model with plenty of style and snap.

Ide Silver Collars

The leading men's wear stores have Ide Silver Collars or can get them for you—but if you have the slightest bother, write us for a list of our dealers nearest you.

GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Party and Spring Frocks for Little Girls

There is a return of the old-fashioned quaintly-figured challis for little girls' frocks. These frocks are all long waisted, as indeed are all children's frocks this season. They are trimmed with velvet bows and lace and are brought up to the latest fashion by the presence of a plaited tunic, according to the Washington Herald.

For a more elaborate frock crepe de chine and white net are in favor. A charming model of this sort is made with an underskirt of white accordion plaited ruffles, edged with narrow pink ribbon, and a long-waisted, loose bodice of pink crepe de chine. The waist line is outlined by artificial flowers in pastel colors.

The new white dresses for the spring are now to be seen in the shops. They will be bought now and used as dancing frocks for little girls and with the approach of spring, when the newness has worn away, they can be turned to good account for summer white dresses.

Almost all of these dresses are long waisted, and a favorite model consists of a skirt, the belt of which is big enough to slip over the head. The waist is fastened to the belt line with an opening at the front. This arrangement makes a frock that even a little girl could don without assistance. Ribbon sashes finish practically all of the new white frocks for children.

Cooking Recipes

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING

One pint milk, five tablespoonfuls cornmeal, lump of butter size of an egg, one teaspoon cinnamon, one half pint cold milk. Sugar and molasses according to taste and two well beaten eggs. Boil the pint of milk and stir in meal, butter and cinnamon and cook a few minutes, then add the cold milk, eggs, sweetening and bake slowly several hours, the longer the better, although it may be called done in two or three hours, but it will not be so rich and brown as when it is baked five or six hours. When the pudding is baking pour over it a cup of hot water whenever it begins to look dry, which will be frequently. There is no danger of the water spoiling the pudding, for it is by the frequent addition of the water in small quantities that the jelly is formed which makes the pudding delicious. When it is baked in this way, it is as good when cold as it is hot and may be eaten with whipped cream, although the jelly which forms when it cools is considered by some sauce enough for it.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING

One cup sugar, scant one half cup molasses, one cup sweet milk, one half cup of shortening, one cup raisins, one cup currants, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, one half teaspoon cloves and nutmeg. Flour to make batter a trifle thicker than cake. Steam three hours. Serve with sauce.

STEAMED GRAHAM PUDDING

One cup molasses, one cup sweet milk, one cup raisins, one egg, one half teaspoon grated nutmeg, one half teaspoon soda, saltspoon of salt, two and one half cups of graham flour. Steam three hours and serve with sauce.

PUDDING SAUCE

Large tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of sugar creamed together, one well-beaten egg. Just before serving add one teaspoon hot water and beat thoroughly.

Severe Dinner Gown

Severe but beautiful is a dinner gown of black ninon, in which three different widths of the old accordion plaiting are revived, but the whole is finished by a belt of bright magenta and purple striped silk, with one great crimson velvet rose tucked into it almost under the left arm.—Indianapolis News.

BROCADED SILK AND VELVET DRESS

Brocaded materials are conspicuous among the handsome ones of the season and this brocaded silk is beautiful in contrast with the velvet skirt and sash. The colors are varying browns with touches of yellow, and the collar and cuffs match one of the yellow shades. The costume is a handsome and smart one yet practical. It is not too delicate to be worn beneath the long coat to

morning concerts, luncheons or entertainments of the sort. It serves admirably for the restaurant or for the afternoon dance.

If something simpler than the brocade is wanted, a plain silk could be substituted, or one of the handsome striped or plaid wool materials could be used over the velvet foundation or over a plain cloth.

The new serges are shown in wonderful color effects and every one knows the advantage of the serge costume. Blue serge over a skirt of striped material with sash to match would make a handsome as well as practical costume.

For the medium size, the basque and tunic will require 7¾ yards of material 27, 4¾ yards 36, four yards 44 inches wide, with seven eighths yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs; the skirt 3¼ yards 27 or 36 inches wide, 2½ yards 44.

The pattern of the basque with tunic (8344-A) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, of the skirt (8086) from 24 to 34 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Cross-stitch Has Large Color Possibilities

In no kind of occidental embroidery is there such opportunity, at the present time, for color as in the old-fashioned cross-stitch work that is now being revived. This season it is more in evidence than ever. Especially is it suitable for the nursery, the child's bedroom and the living-room, where brightness is needed.

Wonderful tropical birds can be evolved in cross-stitch, according to the Philadelphia North American. Cross-stitch parrots are to be found in as many as seven colors, the back and tail being, of purple, the wings of green edged with red, the breast gray, the head tan, with a red topknot, and the eyes and bill in brown. Bluebirds with tan breasts and black bills are to be found with outstretched wings. The bluebirds are especially desirable for the children's room, upon their cushions, couch cover, even the linen dresser cover, etc. All children love Maeterlinck's story of "The Bluebird," and will like to have these little birds of happiness about them. The boughs of the trees on which both parrot, and sometimes a bluebird with folded wings sits are in a leaf brown. Black and red or red and green parrots are effective.

Peacocks adapt their proud selves admirably to cross-stitch, and can be worked in many brilliant colorings. Yet a peacock of green and gold is sufficiently gorgeous without the introduction of another color.

It is quite possible now to obtain cross-stitch designs that are easily distinguishable for the things that they are intended to be. In the past these designs have been crude, obviously square little things that were quaint but hardly "true to life." Now, however, the cross-stitch designs are more carefully made and the square so tiny and well arranged that the figures become almost rounded and, consequently, make a much better appearance.

Good Beverage

Cracked cocoa is a delicious beverage, says the Dallas News. Use half a cup of cocoa, one third of a raw egg and two cups cold water. Put into a pot and let stand over night. Two hours before needed bring it to the boiling point, add four cups boiling water and simmer till ready to serve. Strain into cocoa pot and serve with milk and sugar.

Convenient Apron for Use in a Sleeping Car

You know how inconvenient it is to make your way down the aisle of a Pullman sleeper to the washroom after a night's travel and find when you get there that you've forgotten some of the most important toilet articles. If you want to avoid the possibility of such a predicament, get a "Pullman apron." This is nothing more nor less than a traveling case made of cretonne, cut in a rounded apron shape, interlined with rubber and having ribbons to tie it about the waist, says the Hartford Times. The compartments for feminine toilet aids and requirements cross the apron transversely one after the other from bottom to top. There are many of them and they are ample. Unfurl your apron and you are independent of any of the usual conveniences on which to place your brush and comb, your hairpins, your powder box, etc.; there is a pocket for each of these things in your apron, and you can take it out or put back as occasion demands. You can buy these "Pullman aprons," or you can make one at very little expense.

HAVING THINGS WITHIN EASY REACH

One way in which the housekeeper's work can be lightened is in having the little articles like needles, pins, scissors, cord and many other things which may be needed half a dozen times a day within easy reach when the housewife is busy in the kitchen.

Instead of having the matches at the side or above the gas stove, in one home where the work is often spoken of as being hard, the housewife has to walk to the opposite end of a long room every time she lights a burner. If she wants a pin, a needle or scissors, she must go through a long hall to the sewing room, instead of having a pincushion with the back for needles and a pair of scissors beside it hanging on the pantry wall. If there is a package to be wrapped, a search must be made for paper and cord.

In another home, when a package comes from the store, the paper, if it is a nice, smooth one, is folded and placed in a drawer and the cord wound on a ball, so there are no knots to untie when one is in a hurry, and, as it is kept in the drawer with the paper, there is no time wasted in looking for it when it is needed.

It is the unnecessary work added to the necessary work that makes drudgery of housework. Although the housekeeper may think that she has everything as conveniently arranged as possible, there are few who could not find some little article which could be in a more convenient place. It is these little things in their proper places that have such an influence in lightening labor, and no article is too trivial to be overlooked or put in a place where it is inconvenient to reach.

Carpet Cleaned Without Taking It Off the Floor

To clean carpets and room-size or small rugs, the following is a good and a cheap method, says the Toledo Blade. They can be left right on the floor if carpet or rug is Axminster, Brussels, velvet or Wilton, as the moisture will not go through, but care must be taken not to walk over until dry. Steep 5 cents' worth of soap bark in pint of rain water; dissolve 5-cent bar of white soap in another pint of hot water. Strain soap bark water into a gallon jar, add dissolved white soap, and fill jar nearly full with hot rain water. Then add 10 cents' worth of borax. Stir well. We generally make and let stand over night and then dilute with a little warm water as we use it. Apply to carpet with scrub brush and scrub well, then rinse by using a rag and another basin with clean hot water. Take up all moisture possible and rub with the nap. Apply lather to about a yard at a time.

Home Helps

If vinegar and olive oil in equal parts are rubbed on both sides of a tough steak and allowed to stand for two hours before cooking, the steak will be tender.

To make the beaten egg in which you dip croquettes go further, use hot water, beating all the while, says the Dallas News. The proportion is three tablespoonfuls of water to one egg.

Do not tack the oilcloth or linoleum in place when it is laid, but let it lie in place and be walked over for a few days. There will then be no difficulty in getting it to lie smooth.

Croutons for soup can easily be made in the corn popper. They will crisp in a moment. Cut the bread into squares the desired size, place in the popper and thrust them into the furnace.

Try having a supply of paper napkins and a roll of oiled paper on hand, if there are lunches to pack. The paper napkins save washing and the oiled paper keeps the lunch from drying out.

To make mock whipped cream, use one cup of milk, sweetened, a scant teaspoonful of flour, cook to a cream, beat the whites of two eggs stiff, pour the boiling cream over them and beat for a minute or two.

Ginger Gives a Flavor Some Regard as Delightful

Dates freed from their pits and stuffed with a sliver of preserved ginger, then rolled in granulated sugar, are a delicious sweetmeat.

To make ginger Bavarian cream chop half a cupful of preserved ginger into small bits and mix it with half a cupful of syrup. Then add half a package of gelatin which has been dissolved in a cupful of water. Whip a pint of cream stiff and add it to the other ingredients. If necessary add more sugar. Pour into a mold and chill. Serve with whipped cream, garnished with bits of preserved ginger.

Chopped preserved ginger can be added to rice pudding before it is baked to give it an unusual flavor, says the Washington Herald.

For a baked custard ginger sauce is delicious. Make it by simmering a cupful of syrup to which a quarter of a cupful of chopped preserved ginger has been added. Serve hot.

Ginger custard sauce is made by simmering the milk from which the custard is to be made with some chopped ginger in it for 15 minutes. Then strain and proceed with the custard sauce in the usual way.

It Pays to Buy Good Spring and Mattress

There are two things it is unwise to economize on, and they are the spring and the mattress, says the Philadelphia Press.

It is much better to spend less money on the bedstead and eliminate some of the elaborate knobs and filigree ornaments and put money into a box spring or the best woven wire spring and the best mattress.

Do not forget either to have the mattress made in two or three sections, if it is a double bed, as this will greatly help the one who has the beds to care for.

Also it is very easy to have the store place handles of upholstery braid on each side of the mattress so that it can be grasped and turned more easily.

Lemon Conserve

This lemon conserve recipe is from Vogue: First, the yellow rind of three lemons should be grated by rubbing it with lumps of sugar. The sugar (one pound should be allowed) should be melted and to it should be added the seeded, sliced lemons and the lemon juice. Boil the mixture for half an hour with one cup of water. Then pour it over a package of gelatine which has been soaked in a cup of cold water for an hour. The inside of a mold should be decorated with slices of lemon and the conserve should be poured into it after a cupful of finely chopped candied orange peel, pineapple, and citron has been mixed thoroughly and added to it. The conserve should be served ice-cold and with fancy cake or cookies.

PEACOCK ROOM OF AN ARTISTIC HOME

The big front room over the living room we decided to make into a guest room, writing room, private sitting room, and several other things, writes Ruby Ross Goodnow about "My Own Little House," in the Delineator. It has become the "peacock room" to our friends, and now we compromise by calling it that. There are four windows, which give us the most entrancing vistas.

I used a paper of daring design here—peacocks, with sweeping tails, perched on flowery boughs. But it is the softest paper in tone, in color, in quality. It has no shine. The colors are dull blues and greens and gray mauves on a dark gray ground. The woodwork has been painted a light blue green, just the color of the tail feathers of the peacocks. The ceiling was supposed to be of shimmering silver, but it doesn't shimmer, and sooner or later I am going to go over it with a thin coat of gold. That will make it lovely.

The furniture in the room includes a black oak desk, a black oak table for books and magazines, a pair of old Japanese chests of black and gray cedar, and a large day-bed painted like the woodwork.

The day-bed was built as soon as we bought the house, so that it could be painted along with the woodwork. It is simply a wooden frame, sides and back of equal height, built to hold a 42-inch mattress and springs. It is a comfortable bed and the Japanese chests, with a mirror above them, make a good chiffonier, so we can put up an overnight guest in this room with ease.

The color of this room is so joyous it doesn't seem possible that it took so long to plan it. The curtains were easy—a lovely Japanese chintz of blue and green and silver, with the silver dominant. This stuff looks like a brocade stiff with metal, but it cost only 50 cents a yard. The rug was a hideous 6x9 affair of velvet, heavy of pile and hideous of design. I had it dyed black, jet black, and it is very fine indeed, not gloomy. I tried all sorts of colors on the day-bed, and they were all too low in key. Finally I brought out a piece of deep sulphur-yellow velvet, and it was just what the room needed. So I made a cover and pillows of it. There is also a pillow of the curtain stuff, and another of yellow with Chinese figures in it. Later, I brought in several things of vivid flame color and peacock blue.

Moire Ribbon Girdle Pretty for a Gift

A black moire ribbon would be a good selection if a girdle is intended for a gift, for then it could be worn with any frock. The girdle should be made so that it could be worn folded or opened out the full width of the ribbon. Long tab ends, cut straight across the bottom, should be a part of the girdle; the ends embroidered in tiny beads, which at present are very popular for decoration. They would give a touch of brightness to the black ribbon.

Outlining in silk floss, followed by a line of beads, on either side, is a modish way of applying the design, or the pattern may be carried out entirely in beads. Gold, silver or jet beads, with a touch of old rose, would be most attractive.

Two Popular Colors

Among the popular colors are two which are rapidly coming to the front in favor, one of which is on the tan shade and the other gray. The former is a light shade resembling the sand of the seashore and is called sand color, and the latter is of the grayish color of putty, from which it takes its name. Both are neutral colors and are being worn by women of refined taste. Covert cloth, although not strictly sand color, is securing some of the favor which is given to all of the shades resembling it. These colors are seen in velvet, gabardine, serge and broadcloth.

When a Glove Splits

If a glove splits at the thumb or near a seam, a sure and permanent way to repair it is to buttonhole the kid either side of the split, then sew the buttonholed edges together. The result will be a new, firm seam that will never tear again, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. When buttonholing be sure to take a good hold of the kid, otherwise the stitches will pull out from the kid.

ASSETS OF BUSINESS WOMAN TODAY

Among the important changes which have come about in the business world with the advance of the times is the difference in the requirements of qualifications of workers. At one time people were employed because of some special ability in a certain line, but now there are many different things considered by employers of labor. Sharpness and cunning are not held as an asset today, but character, good moral qualities and straightforward dealings are at a premium.

Then there is the personal appearance, which receives much attention, and cleanliness and appropriate dressing are particularly noted. Attractiveness of manner, disposition, cheerfulness, optimism, the ability to make and keep friends are assets for the business woman as well as ability in her especial fine of work, and one will make a greater success when these other qualifications are added to ability.

Women Seeking Places Are Advised to Specialize

For the trained woman who can devote her whole time to business there are innumerable openings, but frequently this woman does not know that such opportunities exist, nor, if she were aware of their existence, would she know where she could fit herself to take advantage of one of them.

Trained housekeepers are in demand for college and school dormitories, hotels, public and private charitable and reformatory institutions and sanitariums; cottage mothers are needed in orphanages and housekeepers in settlement houses.

The visiting housekeeper is a newcomer, but one whose field is rapidly increasing as cooperative housekeeping finds more advocates. Her services are needed also by homes and institutions which employ her as an efficiency engineer to systematize their household management. Every kind of practical knowledge is necessary to meet the demands made upon her; she even plans and carries out entertainments of all kinds, provides the talent and makes up the bill of fare, says the Delineator.

Laundry supervision is another field of effort requiring knowledge of chemistry, sanitation and the care of textiles. Some women specialize in one branch of laundry work to good advantage, such as washing woolens. The sweater business alone many women have found profitable. One woman does up nothing but fine lingerie, and another earns a living by mending laces that are torn in the big laundries.

Secretarial positions vary from those of a commercial or publishing house, school, office or library to financial secretary in institutions and organizations. This latter is a new type of position, calling for a knowledge of accounting, management and publicity methods. Then there are the executive secretary, a position of administrative responsibility; organization secretary with boards, commissions and investigation societies; and social secretaries to women of wealth and leisure.

The manager of a bureau of occupations for trained women says: "Our greatest demand is for trained secretaries, and the next is for social workers of all kinds. I strongly recommend that any girl proposing to make her living specialize in some definite way if she wishes to make a place for herself worth while. There are not enough well trained women to fill the higher positions that are open to them."

The untrained woman who can not leave home also may prepare herself for some particular line of work. The woman's exchanges throughout the country offer a market for fancy work, embroidery, crochet work, painting of different kinds, bakery products, jellies, preserves, and various other articles.

Raising vegetables or flowers, specializing in one or two kinds, is a much better plan than general gardening. By specializing one can secure much better results and the products can be sold to better advantage. Okra, celery, onions, cucumbers, asparagus, peanuts, mushrooms, are things that are easily raised and for which there is nearly always a demand.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Adams.

What German city?

Some Queer Elephants

There used to stand in a certain park in Paris a huge elephant, gilded outside, which was built as a kind of monument to some of Napoleon's victories. Victor Hugo tells how little street boys used to climb inside this great wooden thing, drag straw into it and make it their home, for they had no other. They had to be very careful about using bits of candles for a light, for if the light shone through the cracks the night watchman might see it.

For the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco great elephants are going to be built of wood and plaster to support the scenic railway. They will be 35 feet high, their eyes will be great headlights of electricity, and the curled over trunk will both support the railway and make an arch under which the cars will glide.

Ring True

Say, boys! Can you tell when a counterfeit coin
Is tossed on the counter to you?
Of course you can tell, for you know every time
That it strikes it doesn't ring true.

And, boys! Do you know that a counterfeit life
(That's a regular sham through and through)
Is as simply detected in every-day strife
As the coin? For it doesn't ring true.

Ah, boys! If you want to be manly men,
To be honored in all that you do;
Just make up your minds that ten times out of ten
You will always be found to ring true.

And, boys! If you knew how our country respects
A genuine man, then you, too,
Would endeavor to live a life that reflects
God's image—and always ring true.

Ring true in your contests and games on the field,
In your homes, with a crowd, or a few;
Though others may try their shortcomings to shield,
Yet, boys, just remember—ring true!

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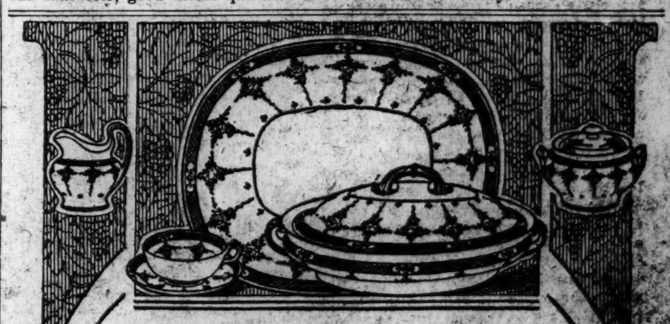

MINTONS CHINA

The Open Stock pattern illustrated has a rich Blue Enamel Border nearly a half inch in width, broken by panels equally spaced. In the center of each panel is a Pink rose, and the balance of the design is a series of Pink roses with green foliage. The color scheme of this pattern is pleasing in every respect.

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Chicago

ILLINOIS TURNS TO NEW MEANS OF TAX REFORM

Sentiment in State Said to Be Gradually Shifting to Constitutional Convention as Source of Relief From Conditions

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Since the tax reform and the initiative, referendum and recall amendments failed in the last Legislature, sentiment in Illinois seems to have been gradually turning toward a constitutional convention as the source of relief from the extreme difficulty of amending the document that has been the basic law of this state since 1870. The Constitutional Convention League of Illinois claims that it has 38 of the 51 state senators and 102 of the 153 members of the House pledged to the calling of a convention. Opponents of the convention plan agree that the Legislature will pass the measure. They say, however, that many legislators in opposition will vote to submit the call to the people so they can take the stump against it and bury the constitutional convention question for years to come. Even should the Legislature pass the constitutional convention on to the people, it will be asked to submit also a constitutional amendment making the constitution more easily amendable or else an amendment for tax reform, according to the present indications. This step will be sought as a precaution in the saving of two years' time if constitutional revision by way of a convention fails to carry. Everybody agrees that the constitution ought to be amended if only in making amendment easier.

One Article at a Time

Opponents of a constitutional convention strongly urge the plan of revising the one-article-at-a-time provision so that three new amendments can be submitted by one session.

The dominating position which Chicago holds in Illinois presents difficulties fortunately lacking in other states which feel the need of constitutional revision. When the present document was adopted in 1870 Cook county, in which Chicago is situated, held about one seventh of the population of the state. The only accurate data at that time, taken from the census of 1860, gave Cook county one twelfth of the state. In 1910 Cook county had a population of 2,405,233, while the state had 5,638,591, and Chicago has grown steadily in the last four years. Agricultural and city interests are sharply divided and each is loath to put itself in a position in which it might lose some of the advantages it now holds. Indeed, one argument against a constitutional convention that it is felt will have weight "downstate," which includes everything south of Cook county, is that the movement originated in Chicago.

Changes Now Urged

Constitutional changes held as much needed today are summed up by the Constitutional Convention League of Illinois as follows:

Shorter ballot; abolition of minority representation in the Legislature; reorganization of the judiciary system; home rule for cities and counties in local matters; permissible consolidation of overlapping local governments; initiative, referendum and recall; tax reform; woman suffrage, all offices; elasticity of amendment.

Some of these reforms are largely Chicago's affairs. In this category might be placed the shorter ballot, home rule for cities, consolidation of overlapping local governments. The need for a shorter ballot in Chicago is indicated clearly enough by the number of people to be voted for at the last election—151. "The Australian ballot as now constituted has broken down in Chicago," commented Judge Charles S. Cutting just before the election. "I think our Australian visitor will wonder to what lengths we have gone that we should attempt to elect everybody and everything from the coroner to the constable and from the central committeemen to the clerks of the court, all on the same ticket with a United States senator and the judges of our courts, all printed in precisely the same size type, and all, except the head and tail of the ticket, hidden somewhere in the impenetrable jungle of a ballot which is measured by yards, both in length and breadth."

BIG CITIES CALL FOR MORE STAMPS

WASHINGTON—Although there was less confusion today over the distribution of war tax stamps, the internal revenue office was besieged with telephone and telegraph requests from New York, Boston and Baltimore for stamps. Collector Anderson of New York telephoned the commissioner that at noon he was entirely out of 1-cent tax stamps. Boston was entirely without stamps. The bureau expects, however, to ship a pouch of stamps by night.

The bureau of engraving and printing, which is issuing the stamps, faced a possible shortage of paper on which to print the stamps. With presses working 24 hours a day and only 10 carloads of paper on hand, the bureau feared that printing would have to stop unless shipments of paper ordered arrive before tomorrow.

EMPLOYEE MUST GIVE NOTICE

ST. PAUL—An employee accepts provisions of the Minnesota workmen's compensation act unless he gives notice to his employer that he does not wish to come under the act, the Minnesota supreme court ruled recently, says the Dispatch.

Harris hall of political science at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

NEW BUILDING TO BE BEGUN SOON AT NORTHWESTERN

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Work is soon to begin on the new Harris hall of political science at Northwestern University, and it is expected that the new $150,000 structure will be ready for occupancy in September of next year. The building is the gift of N. W. Harris. He was interested in Northwestern largely by his son, Prof. N. Dwight Harris of the department of political science. The new edifice will be one of the most attractive at the university.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

Honors for Christmas Ship

CHICAGO HERALD—When the Christmas ship sailed from New York many people, no doubt, regarded it as a closed incident. But now she sails again into our ken—this time by means of the vivid despatch telling of the unprecedented reception accorded the Jason at Plymouth harbor. It was unprecedented; we have the word of the under secretary of state for foreign affairs for that. Never before has an alien ship entering an English harbor received such honors. American flags from every masthead, American airs from the bands, high government and navy officials taking part in the affair—nothing was spared to show the nation's appreciation. It is profoundly significant—this reception. . . . It shows that the deeper meaning of the Christmas ship is clearly understood. . . . Earl Beauchamp, head of the reception committee, spoke of peace—first of peace between America and England—and then of the future peace of warring Europe. "I am not at all sure," he said, referring to the peace treaty negotiated between England and America, "that during the next few months we shall not find on the lines laid down by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson the basis of the future peace between the countries of Europe, and that they have set for us an example which every nation might very well follow."

The Cooperative Kitchen

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER — In the cooperative kitchen the housekeepers of the neighborhood meet to prepare the household food, each intent upon her own menu, and each enjoying a common right in the necesary utensils. The cooperative kitchen does away with the individual cook, it cheapens the cost of living by securing materials in wholesale quantities, it improves the quality of the food by the use of improved utensils. In short there are many strong points in its favor.

One Year of a New Plan

GRAND RAPIDS (MICH.) PRESS—One year ago Henry Ford shocked employers in less favored lines, delighted his employees and roused new hope in social service enthusiasts by announcing a minimum wage of $5 a day for all his workers who lived up to a certain standard. His proposal was so radical that it met with much sincere adverse criticism. Employers accustomed to old methods said that the business would never stand it; others insisted that the Ford company, even if it paid $5 a day and the men earned it, ought not to interfere in the private lives of the workers Experience in the 12 months has confounded both classes of critics. The corporation has earned money through the superior power of its efficient and better-kept workmen. . . . Each profit-sharing Ford employee is depositing in banks or investing in real estate an average of $48.76 per month. These workmen are buying homes, on contract, valued at $5,000,000, upon which they have paid $1,200,000. . . . It must not be forgotten that few businesses can survive any such jump in wages as Ford made, but indirectly the impress of his successful experiment upon the manufacturing world must be tremendous. Its initial effect is being felt most in Detroit, where these bettered homes are located. But because it offers at once a challenge and a lesson to industry its influence should work for the betterment of working conditions everywhere.

Future of the Motor Truck

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) UNION—The part that the motor truck is playing in the European war affords a hint of what this agent is destined to mean in an industrial and social way to New England and other parts of this country in the years to come. But in order to make this practical a good and economical system of improved highways must be provided. Between the good roads movement and the endeavors to operate motor trucks at increased efficiency and reduced cost one can gain some conception of the enlarged prosperity that awaits our American communities, both urban and rural.

RICHMOND'S INDUSTRIAL NEEDS ARE TO BE GIVEN DISCUSSION

Findings of Survey to Come Before Educational Society That Conducted It, While National Vocational Guidance Association Takes up Leading Questions

RICHMOND, Va.—This city is actively interested in providing practical education for its people. It was last May that the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education undertook the task of making a survey for the city with a view to showing present needs and possibilities in Richmond's industrial situation, particularly as it relates itself to the schools. Now the findings of this survey are to be discussed at the eighth annual convention of the society to be held here Dec. 8-12.

The fourth annual convention of the National Vocational Guidance Association will meet here just previous to the opening of the industrial education convention, so that for one week Richmond is to have an opportunity to hear a comprehensive presentation of the many problems connected with making modern education truly practical. In other words, it might well be said that the conventions are designed just as much for Richmond's benefit as for the benefit of the delegates.

In order that everybody may be familiar with the findings of the survey before the meetings open, the report has been issued in advance in synopsis form. It includes an outline not only of the school study but of the analyses made of 108 occupations in various industries, which, together with the department stores, employ more than 16,000 workers. Familiarity with this synopsis in advance will help, it is believed, to save time at the meetings and give the speakers a basis from which to proceed in presenting their opinions and arguments.

Representative Speakers

Addresses will be made by men and women from practically every part of the United States. At the opening session of the vocational guidance convention Monday afternoon, Dec. 7, the speakers are to be Miss Anna C. Hedges of the New York state department of education, Philip Davis of the Civic Service house, Boston, and Prof. J. D. Elliff of the University of Missouri. In the evening Richmond's own state will be represented by J. D. Eggleston, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the national capital will be represented by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the United States children's bureau.

On Tuesday morning Assistant Superintendent Frank V. Thompson of Boston, Supt. W. A. Wheatley of Middletown, Conn., and Dr. Ira S. Wile of the New York city board of education will speak on "Vocational Guidance in the Public School System." That same evening Dr. David S. Hill of New Orleans, La., and William Leiserson of the Wisconsin free employment bureau will talk on "Vocational Guidance and Social Welfare," and P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, will close the program with an address on "Relation of Vocational Guidance to Public Employment."

Wednesday noon there is to be a joint dinner for the delegates to both conventions, with Prof. Royal Meeker, United States commissioner of labor statistics, as speaker, after which the first session of the industrial education meetings will open. This will be a conference on "Training for Salesmanship in Retail Stores," followed that evening by a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, at which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be the speaker.

Thursday is to be devoted to a consideration of the Richmond survey and the recommendations of the survey committee. Six speakers—M. P. Shawkey, state superintendent of public instruction, West Virginia; Commissioner Claxton; A. D. Dean of the Albany vocational schools; Mrs. Mary S. Woolman, former director Manhattan trade school for girls; R. W. Selvidge of Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., and William M. Davidson, superintendent of schools, Pittsburgh, Pa.—will tell Richmond how to finance and establish vocational and industrial education on a sound basis as determined by the findings of the survey.

Gov. Henry C. Stuart is to be toastmaster at the banquet planned for Thursday evening, and the speakers, besides Mr. Gompers and Mr. Meeker, will be William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, and Laura D. Gill, president of the College for Women, Sewanee, Tenn.

Friday morning will be given over to a consideration of industrial education in its relation to trade and organized labor; Friday afternoon will be devoted to sectional meetings; and Friday evening to a discussion of the problems of industrial education for the commonwealth of Virginia. The convention will conclude with a trip to Hampton Institute Saturday morning, followed by a conference on the educational problem of Hampton and how it has been met.

Results of Survey

The Richmond school board thought it best to make a study of industries that employed the most workers in Richmond to enable them to make the proper beginning. Accordingly the cooperation of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education was secured, and also of different agencies in Richmond. Charles H. Winslow of the United States bureau of labor obtained six months' leave of absence to conduct the survey. The Russell Sage Foundation undertook the survey of the schools under the direction of Dr. Leonard Ayres.

Work was completed in November. A very extensive analysis of the printing, building and metal trades and department store work was obtained and facts about the trades gained that will determine to a large extent the courses of instruction to be offered. Every occupation studied has been analyzed and written up and charts made showing (1) the facts about the trade and (2) facts about education for the trade. These include such items as what a worker needs to know, what the industry gives him, what the school should give him, number of people employed in each occupation.

One result of the survey has been the formation of several type classes in vocational and semi-vocational subjects. In practically all cases the request for these classes came from men and women engaged in the vocations. Among these classes may be seen those for carpenters, plasterers, molders, plumbers, dressmakers and others of a semi-vocational nature, as cooking, sewing, drawing. Requests for other classes have been made, and they will be organized.

OPINION IN COVE STREET BRIDGE CASE DIVIDED

(Continued from page one)

present term of the superior court the city's appeal from the finding of the master in the case who awarded the New Haven railroad, or rather the Boston Terminal Company, damages in the amount of $440,000. This claim and the formal amount of damage allowed has run for several years and with the interest now amounts to $826,000.

Mayor Curley favors the removal of the bridge. He has said he believes the case would not come to trial if the bridge were removed and the dispute with the railroad company settled at little, if any cost, to the city. The mayor so advised the street commissioners some time ago. He has since urged the removal of the bridge in public addresses in South Boston. It is said the mayor has assurances from the terminal company which justify him in believing that all damage claims would be waived were the bridge to come down. The company has always declared the structure interferes with its semaphore signals being seen properly by the engineers on their locomotives.

Money in Treasury

Years ago when the master made the award against the city $400,000 was placed in the treasury to meet this when the officials of the municipality decided to pay it. Nothing having been done on the question this sum still remains in the treasury.

It is said the construction of the bridge cost $536,000, this including the money spent for the land approaches. The bridge was finished and open to traffic in the fall of 1907.

Mayor Curley has said that with the removal of the Cove street bridge and the probable dropping of the suit against the city by the railroad or terminal company there would doubtless be this $400,000 in the city treasury which could be expended upon South Boston improvements. He has gone so far as to promise the residents of that section of the city to spend this money there if they help him influence the street commissioners to order the removal of the bridge.

ABSENTEES MAY VOTE

LANSING—The amendment to the state constitution providing for the voting of students, traveling men and members of the Legislature when away from home has passed

NEW MEN DRAW HIGH PLACES ON COUNCIL BALLOT

Doyle, Kearns and Kneeland to Head List—Councilmen Ballantyne and Coulthurst Well Down—Mayor Is Neutral

Candidates for the city council and for school committee held a drawing today in the election commissioner's office for the order in which their names should appear on the ballot.

For city council the order is as follows: William P. Hickey, James D. Maguire, Augustus Seaver, Joseph G. Curry, William F. Doyle, Patrick A. Kearns, Fred J. Kneeland, Walter Ballantyne, James H. Brennan, John A. Coulthurst, Henry E. Hagan, Thomas H. Glynn and J. Frank O'Hare. For school committee: Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, Henry J. Kennan, Moses S. Lourie and Joseph Lee.

The mayor said he is not taking any active part or expressing any preference among the candidates for city council. He pointed out that he tried to induce them to name three men but they did not do so and he will leave them to contest the places. For school committee he favors Dr. Bogan and Moses S. Lourie.

James M. Keyes has withdrawn as a candidate for the school committee, but all the 13 candidates for city council allowed their names to remain as entries into the contest before the voters. Mayor Curley's proposition, therefore, that the race be narrowed down to three selected by the men not indorsed by the Good Government Association, failed.

The Good Government Association has given its official indorsement to Messrs. Ballantyne and Coulthurst, members of council now, and to Henry E. Hagan. Mayor Curley favors the reelection of Mr. Ballantyne, but his position as to the two other men to be elected is not revealed as yet.

Official notice has been filed with the Boston election commissioners to the effect that the seat of Martin Lomasney, representative-elect from ward 8, this city, will be contested. John H. Farley, Max Rabinowitz and John T. Gibbons have filed this notice. They state they will try to unseat Mr. Lomasney's colleague, Robert Robinson, and Senator Philip J. McGonagle, elected from wards 6, 7 and 8.

Mr. Farley declares that he was elected, and not Mr. McGonagle, although the face of the returns show that he fell 2000 short. Max Rabinowitz says he was elected instead of Martin Lomasney, and Mr. Gibbons claims that he should have been returned as elected to the House of Representatives, and not Mr. Robinson, although the latter is credited with 1264 more votes.

Their notices with the election board are to the effect that when the next Legislature convenes they will claim they were elected. The Legislature will then take action.

INSPECTORS TO BE LAID OFF IN ROTATION

Under a new rotary plan resulting from the efforts of congressmen the 16 immigration inspectors at this port who were laid off for one year will be recalled and together with those who are now working will be laid off in rotation for a shorter time. According to word from Washington the men will be given a two months' furlough and one month's work. This is to give inspectors equal consideration instead of laying off a certain number for a year.

FOUNDERS DAY AT EMERSON COLLEGE

Founders day was observed at the Emerson College of Oratory in Huntington Chambers hall this morning. Prof. Walter S. Tripp of the school presided and remarks were made by Mrs. Jessie E. Southwick and Dr. T. P. Field. Musical selections were furnished by the Glee Club. The school was founded in 1880 by Dr. Emerson.

"CORN BOYS" MET BY THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON — President Wilson yesterday greeted 1500 "Corn Boys' Club" members who were sent to Washington as a reward for winning agricultural contests in Ohio.

The boys brought a cage full of white doves to the President in honor of his efforts in behalf of peace. Mr. Wilson addressed them briefly.

RED CROSS FLAGS FLY IN TURKEY

WASHINGTON—British and French hospitals at Constantinople are now being managed by the American Red Cross chapter in the Turkish capital.

A cablegram announcing this reached Red Cross headquarters here Wednesday, just after it had been decided to take over the operation of the English hospital at Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey. The British authorities believe their hospitals in Turkey will be secure from molestation under the American Red Cross flag.

ITALIAN STEAMER ARRIVES

NEW YORK—The Lloyd Sabaudo steamer Regina d'Italia arrived here this morning from Genoa with 119 cabin and 370 steerage passengers. Three Italian army officers on board came here to purchase about 15,000 horses for the cavalry of Italy.

Ideas for Christmas

Useful and most attractive gifts are numbered among our stock. We have made a special effort along this line this season and would recommend as most acceptable gifts:

Slippers—Boudoir, Bedroom and Evening. Buckles, Skates, Hosiery, Mules, Fancy Boots, Combination Button Hooks and Shoe Horns. Useful and practical gifts are always received with appreciation.

Mail orders promptly filled. Catalogue on request. Free delivery anywhere in New England.

Thayer McNeil Company

47 TEMPLE PLACE 15 WEST STREET

NEW STREET WORK ASSESSMENTS TO EXCEED DAMAGES

Laying out and caring for new streets in the Back Bay, West Roxbury, South Boston and Dorchester districts will cause an increase to the city of $20,000 in betterment assessments and only $1232.75 in damages. The city plans to lay out the following streets in West Roxbury: Ballard place, from Ballard to South streets, to be known as Bardwell place, damages $1232.75, assessments $4537.33; Elgin street, from Center street to New York, New Haven tracks, assessments $4198.83. Dorchester, Raven street from Crescent avenue to Harbor View street, assessments $2858.20. South Boston, Scott street, East Seventh to East Eighth streets, to be known as Sauger street, assessments $1153.20; Winfield street, East Seventh to East Eighth streets, assessments $1198.80. Back Bay, public alleys number 809 and 811 from Gainsboro to Batavia streets, public alley 810 from alley 809 to 811, assessments $6655.35.

SLICING PIECE OFF COMMON TO WIDEN STREET IS STUDIED

Questions relating to taking over ground on Tremont street for business purposes, slicing a piece off Boston Common to widen Park street and public ownership of transportation facilities in Greater Boston were discussed at the meeting of the United Improvement Association in Boston City Club last night. Benjamin C. Lane presided.

The transportation problem was laid on the table until the next meeting; the proposition to take a piece of the Common was referred to the committee again for further consideration; no action was taken on the ground plan. The new ordinance limiting the hours in which freight trains may be moved on Atlantic avenue was sent back to the special committee for further investigation. Representative Channing H. Cox and Councilor Walter A. Ballantyne addressed the gathering.

MAYOR IS BACK; TALKS OF TRIP

Speaking of his trip to Washington Mayor Curley today said that Secretary of War Garrison indicated to him that he was favorably inclined toward the mayor's idea for the Ft. Point channel site as a location for the new pumping station and he believed that if the secretary of war could do so without difficulty he would approve of it despite the decision of the army engineers against the proposition.

PARCELS NOW TAKEN FOR GERMAN MAILS

Postmaster Murray announced yesterday that arrangements had been made by the department at Washington to despatch parcel post packages to Germany and Austria-Hungary, and postmasters have been instructed to receive packages for these countries until further notice. The parcel post business is in operation with all countries named in the July postal guide except Belgium, Turkey and northern and northeastern France.

URUGUAY CHECKS GERMAN COALING

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Port authorities prevented the German steamship Mera from taking on coal beyond the capacity of her bunkers Wednesday.

The Mera is one of three German vessels coaling and provisioning at this port, and the presence of the steamers is believed to be connected with the reported arrival of the German Pacific squadron in the southern Atlantic.

J. H. FAHEY TALKS OF TRADE BOARD WITH PRESIDENT

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—John H. Fahey of Boston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, today talked with President Wilson for half an hour about the trade commission and foreign trade. The desirability of legislation to permit American business interests to combine, under adequate regulation, for purposes of foreign trade to meet the competition of foreign manufacturers who use these methods was also discussed.

Mr. Fahey is not a candidate for the trade commission and could not accept any public office should it be tendered to him, he declares. He desires this made clear that talk about his probable candidacy might not interfere with the effectiveness of the Chamber of Commerce interest in the situation.

The President has not decided whether he favors this legislation. He has heard arguments on both sides. In general, it is believed, the proposal is regarded as sound if the permission to combine can be incorporated into law surrounded by adequate safeguards. The most likely procedure would seem to be to present it at the short session for committee consideration and let it be referred to the trade commission, when that body is formed, for careful investigation and recommendation.

Mr. Fahey also recommends to the President, on behalf of the chamber, that the trade commission include at least one business man who has an intimate knowledge of foreign trade. Mr. Fahey recommends that it be made up of two business men, two lawyers and one economist, or perhaps a banker in place of one of the lawyers or one of the business men. He has no names to recommend.

RADIO INSPECTOR MAKES ARRESTS

Prof. FitzRoy Carrington of Harvard, a resident of Belmont, was arraigned with Gilbert R. Payson, Jr., also of Belmont, before United States Commissioner Hayes in the Federal building today for alleged violation of the government radio laws in operating without a license. A plea of not guilty was entered by both and they were freed on personal recognizance for a hearing Saturday morning.

Complaint was lodged against then by Henry C. Gawler, United States radio inspector for the New England district, who located the apparatus with his new detecting instrument. The radio station is located at the residence of Professor Carrington. Mr. Gawler asserts that the apparatus is of sufficient power to come under the government regulations and must be licensed.

MAYOR TO ADDRESS FIELDS CORNER MEN

At Dorchester House, Gordon place, Dorchester, a men's meeting will be held next Monday evening at which Mayor Curley and Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn of Dorchester will speak on the betterment and development of the district about Fields Corner. This is the first of a series of regular monthly meetings.

PERRY CAMPAIGN IN SOMERVILLE ACTIVE

Continuing his campaign as an independent candidate for mayor of Somerville, Robert R. Perry, former captain of police in that city, speaks tonight in ward rooms in the Carr, Highland and Bingham schools. He addressed three gatherings last night, in the Prescott, Foster and Burns schoolhouses.

South and Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean

PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA HAS ECONOMY PLANS

In Special Message Chief Executive Informs Congress Budget for 1915 Must Be Arranged in Accordance With Resources

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—How to meet the expenses of the government the coming year; where to retrench in public expenditures; what means to employ to make up for a decreasing customs duty revenue, are the leading features of the special message to the Argentine Congress delivered by President de la Plaza.

"The effects of the economic disturbances," said the President, "which became acute about the middle of last year, were naturally reflected in the condition of the national treasury, of which I have heretofore given Congress a detailed and exact report in my opening message. This state of affairs compelled the executive power, as then stated, to decree economics in the budget in force to the extent of 26,668,088.62 pesos.

"The causes underlying this administration measure still exist, for while undoubtedly of a transitory character, it is not possible for them to disappear within the short period of time intervening before the budget for next year goes into effect. In any event, the interests of the public administration and of the country would be subserved if this period of economic and financial depression through which it is passing were shortened by moderate living and the strict adjustment of its expenses to the ordinary revenues, the collection of which is easy and certain, inasmuch as a well-balanced budget is the only stable basis upon which finances can be conducted in an orderly manner."

Study of Plan Continues

President de la Plaza said that the executive power is continuing the study initiated by the special commission appointed to make as complete revision as possible of the various administrative services, but confines them for the present to those already indicated, as it seems desirous not to advise further reforms until a most careful study of the entire matter can be made. The President also asserted that he is firmly convinced that by continuing the strictest prudence and a strict control of the public expenditures during the remainder of the year, it will be possible to effect positive economies, to the amount of 30,000,000 pesos more than those decreed in March last, especially if it is considered that every year about $11,000,000 of the administrative budget is not spent.

Economies in Force

"To cover to a great extent this difference between the receipts and the disbursements estimated for the present year," President de la Plaza continued, "the executive power, notwithstanding the real economics decreed by the resolution of March 26, last, is gradually effecting others of no less importance. Thus, for example, that resulting from the new offices created in the budget of this year, which have remained vacant for several months, and which by said resolution were declared not to be filled for reasons of economy; that which is being effected as a result of the limitation of the use of authorizations for expenses to the amounts strictly necessary; the postponement of all new public works, the construction of which can be left to a more opportune time, and, finally, the non-filling of vacancies occurring during the remainder of the year, to which end the executive power will immediately issue the proper orders, which, on the other hand will obviate the discharges which the abolition of offices in the project attached would entail."

Resources Explained

President de la Plaza divides the resources into six classes of sources of revenue. These are as follows: The direct and indirect taxes, the receipts from which during the coming year have been estimated; the customs duties, which with the surcharges provide more than one half of the ordinary revenues of the nation, but which show considerable reduction; the official industries or industrial exploitations for the account of the state including the railway income; the revenue derived from the temporary or precarious lease and grant of property of the nation; the incidental and extraordinary revenues which on more than one occasion have served to give a well-balanced appearance to budgets, and finally, the quotas which make up the sixth class of revenue resources and to which the provinces, the national bank and the irrigation work are contributory and totalling for 1915 no less than $10,561,892.

VALUABLE MONOLITHIC FINDS

LA PAZ, Bolivia—A commission of the geographical society has unearthed some large monolithic relics close to the ruins of Tiahuanacu, and near the railway running from this city.

QUICK SHIPMENT TO LA PAZ

LA PAZ, Bolivia—A large consignment of flour from the United States has been received here by way of Arica in what is considered record time, less than two days.

MANIFESTO BY ZAPATA GIVES LEADER'S VIEWS

Revolution Fought to Secure Land and Provide Homes, Says Morelos General

MEXICO CITY—During all the turbulent periods of Mexico in the northern states, General Emiliano Zapata has held steadily to his native state of Morelos in the south, and while every new revolutionary leader in turn claimed the support of the redoubtable Mexican, it usually transpired that Zapata had his own plan, and kept on resisting the programs of those in momentary control.

In a manifesto issued recently in the Voz de Juarez,—the Voice of Juarez,—General Zapata, the day following General Carranza's entrance into the Mexican capital, gave his position as the acknowledged leader of the peons of the republic. In part this manifesto said:

"This agrarian revolution is not being fought to gratify the ambitions of one person, nor a group of persons, nor of a political party. It is of deeper origin and has higher aims. The man of the field was hungry and downtrodden; he had been misused and exploited beyond endurance and at last he took up arms to win the bread which the rich had denied him. He wanted to get hold of the land which the rich and selfish landowners so long had kept from him, and to recover his manhood.

"He embarked upon revolution, not to win illusory political rights, which fail to provide food, but to procure a bit of ground which would yield him bread, a home, liberty, independence and a chance to go ahead. Those who think that a military government that is a despotic government will assure the pacification of Mexico are sadly mistaken. This can be accomplished only by rendering every element of the old regime impotent, and by creating new interests closely united with the revolution, sharing its dangers and its prosperity.

"The greater part, if not all of the territory, which must be 'nationalized' represents land wrested from small proprietors with the connivance of the Diaz dictatorships."

BIG WAGES IN BRAZIL NOT A GENERAL RULE

Considering Cost of Living Earning Is Not Greater Than in Other Lands

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The question as to what wages are being paid in South America, and how these compare with conditions elsewhere, as well as the cost of living here in comparison with other countries, is one frequently asked by people who desire to settle in Brazil. The present time is not well chosen for answering these questions, for working conditions in all lines are upset by the business situation brought about by the European war. On the whole, however, it may be said that in so far as Rio de Janeiro is considered, it is the experience of those who have lived in both North and South America that such a position as clerk, stenographer or general office man commands as high a salary in the United States as is paid here. This may prove a surprise to those who always have understood that big salaries were characteristic of South America.

The fact is, of course, that salaries differ here, as elsewhere. But take the position of bookkeeper or cashier in one of the average business houses, and these may range all the way from 200 milreis to 600 milreis. A milreis is worth about 33 1-3 cents in United States money. The monthly wages paid an electrician is from 200 to 250 milreis.

As for working men generally it has been computed that a baker earns 8 milreis a day; a brickmaker and shoemaker about the same. Street car conductors get from 6 to 8 milreis daily. About the highest paid wage earners are the linotype operators, who receive 15 milreis a day.

The cost of living at a first class hotel will range from 9 to 16 milreis daily. In the less expensive hotels the cost is from 5 to 8 milreis. Boarding houses charge from 100 to 300 milreis, meals included, per month, while in places where only meals are served the price may be from 50 to 100 milreis.

ECUADORAN SENATE ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

QUITO, Ecuador—On the assembling of the regular Ecuadoran Congress, the Senate of the republic elected Dr. Baquerizo Moreno as President. Jose Maria Barona was chosen Vice-President, and Enrique Bustamente secretary.

The selections were made after considerable discussion, but the choice is expected to give additional stability to the foremost body of legislators in Ecuador.

PERU ACTIVE FOR PEACE

LIMA, Peru—The secretary of the Peruvian branch of the American Association for International Conciliation is Sr. Dr. Juan Bautista de Lavalle, with headquarters in Lima.

SIGNAL SYSTEM ON PANAMA R. R. NOW AUTOMATIC

Discussion in Canal Record Contrasts Former Methods With Latest Device and Experts Say Enginemen Should Control

PANAMA, R. P.—In introducing automatic signals into operating problems on the Panama railroad, rapidly changing conditions and the peculiarities of the tropical climate developed many new details never before encountered, although in general the best signal practise followed by railroad systems in the United States has been observed.

A number of questions have come up within the last few months relative to automatic stops. When a railroad has to resort to automatic stops as an additional check upon the human element of its traffic personnel, says the Canal Record, it immediately removes the responsibility from the engineman and places it in the hands of the signal maintainer.

Such a step is, according to general belief, not in accordance with the fundamental rules of good railroading, as the engineman should at all times have complete control of his train, and with the scheme of aspects on the Panama railroad and their controls there appears to be no reasonable excuse for overrunning a signal in its stop position.

The protection offered by the interlocking plant is confined to a restricted territory, such as a railroad crossing, a junction, end of double track, etc. On the Panama railroad, all plants are mechanical. The locking and machines are built in the field, and all material is in accordance with the latest signal practise.

Former Control Shown

Under former conditions at old tower R, the train movement at one time averaged one train for each one and two thirds minutes. This average for nine hours is one, it is believed, that has been rarely exceeded in the busiest terminals in the United States. Circumstances made the installation of a mechanical interlocking machine necessary, and the time element was so valuable that derails had to be left out of the combinations, in order to save the few seconds of time required to handle the additional levers. In order to expedite lineups and prevent confusion, the yardmaster, located in the upper story of the cabin, indicated all routes on an electric track diagram by the means of push buttons.

Electrical adjuncts, such as indicators and power operated signals were added, in order to safely expedite train movements through the interlocked limits of old tower R, and electrical connections to Gamboa cabin protected traffic from head end movements while on the Gamboa bridge.

Newer System Needed

In March, 1913, when the heavy dirt train traffic was shifted from the canal tracks on the lower level to the Panama railroad main line and passed through the Miraflores tunnel, it was necessary to incorporate a better system of protection through this congested territory. An absolute staff system was installed and the converging tracks at North cabin and South cabin interlocked. The staff system controlled this territory for over 13 months without an accident, but on account of a recent reduction in the number of trains it was superseded by automatic signal protection, covering the gauntlet track installed through the tunnel a short time ago.

TRADE NOTES

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The government deficit of $8,660,596 between estimates and collections is said to be due to the fact that revenues were overestimated.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The moratorium has had the effect of greatly decreasing purchases of merchandise. Only the most necessary articles are imported.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Uruguay is in the market for many kinds of men's and women's wear. Perfumes, most of which come from France, are found in stock in small quantities.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—Exporters are warned that it is essential that the exact nature of the merchandise should be stated on the package, especially in the case of trade names.

SAN SALVADOR—A presidential decree has been posted forbidding the exportation of silver, whether in the form of bullion or coined.

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The Bank of Nova Scotia now has branches at Kingston, Montego Bay, Savanna la Mar, Port Antonio, Black River, Port Maria, St. Anns Bay and Mandeville.

ROSARIO, A. R.—Up to September corn exports were only 974,627 tons for a given period, as against 1,362,930 tons during the similar period last year. Lack of ocean transportation is stated to be the cause.

CARACAS, Venezuela—The government has entered into a contract for the construction of a cable railroad line from Valencia to Nirgua.

PERUVIANS TO CONSERVE INCA ART TREASURES

Famous Pottery No Longer Easily Obtained, Because of Indiscriminate Collectors

LIMA, Peru—The Peruvian government has put a stop at last to the wholesale despoiling of the ancient Inca localities from whence relics were carried away easily until the collectors became so bold that there was danger of Peru being shorn of all these treasures of a bygone age. In future special permits will have to be obtained in order to explore the sections where Incan civilization flourished at its best.

The prehistoric pottery of Peru is in great favor among museum collectors not only because of the historic interest that attaches to all articles of the past but because of the really artistic workmanship. The Inca artists understood particularly how to decorate pottery so as to retain its brilliancy. They had a high degree of skill in firing the pottery and the polychrome treatment has remained almost undimmed for untold centuries.

Most of the Inca pottery has for decorative motives the human figure, birds, fish, cats, mythological animal combinations and geometric designs. The colors used were white, yellow, blue and red in various shades, pink, brown, violet, gray and black, and the forms employed were usually vessels for votive offerings or for holding water or liquids.

Many of the vessels are shaped like those that became the vogue in Europe and the United States during the colonial period and which are themselves prized as curios, with the important difference that the Peruvian ware is thin and intended for delicate use and its designs and colors were applied with artistic care and skill. It is thought that the art in Peru reached its height before the Christian era.

Some of the most exquisite specimens of Peruvian pottery come from the territory of Nasca, 220 miles south of Lima and 50 miles inland.

PROPERTY DEEDS IN MEXICO CITY GET PROTECTION

Authorities Likewise Look to Proper Storing of Art Works in the Convents

MEXICO CITY—That the department of justice is back of the government of the federal district regarding the effort of the latter to prevent transfers of properties by opponents to the administration from being registered in the offices established for that purpose, is the statement made by Manuel Escudero y Verdugo, chief of that department and acting minister of justice.

Minister Escudero said that the department under his charge in no way desired to obstruct the action of the government of the federal district in the matter of preventing the transfers mentioned, and that from now on the Governor or whoever he designates for the purpose will say what deeds and mortgages shall be put on record in the offices of the public registry.

Speaking of properties taken over by the new administration, Sanchez Ponton says that the federal district administration had its attention called to the number of art treasures existing in the convents which have gone into the possession of the Constitutionalists and the exposed condition of those objects because of the occupation of the convents by troops as barracks and for other purposes.

He said that orders had been issued to prevent the removal of the art treasures for the present by any person whatever from the convents taken over as a sort of storehouse for the paintings and other objects of art from all of the convents. These objects, he says, are the property of the nation, as are the convents themselves, and will be retained permanently by the administration.

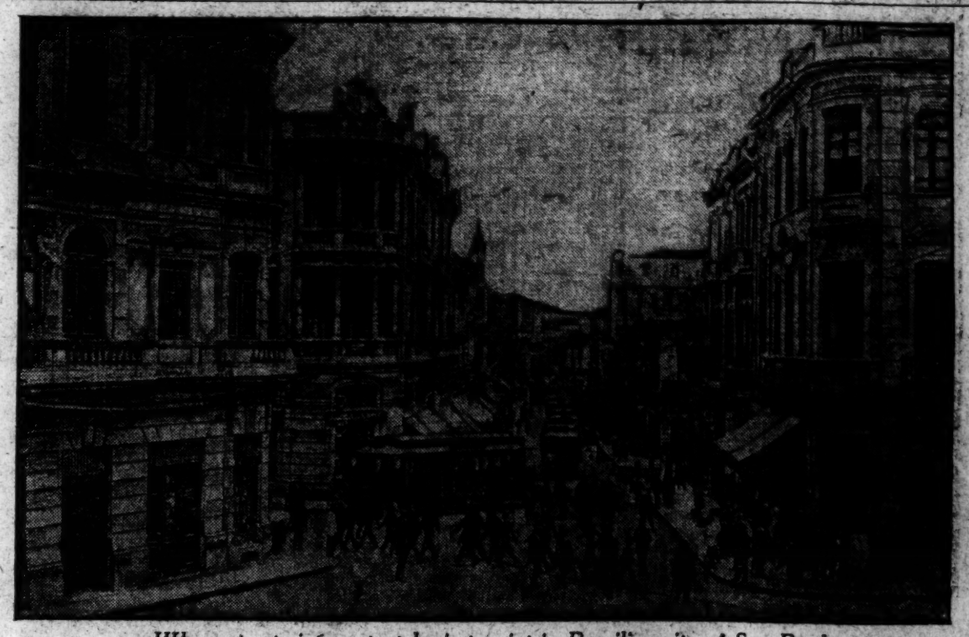
PANAMA LOAN PROVIDES FOR NEW RAILROAD

COLON, R. P.—A government loan for $3,000,000 having been placed in New York, after a considerable delay, work on the railroad from Boquete to Pedregal will be continued forthwith. President Porras displayed not a little diplomatic skill in engineering the loan, and his popularity has increased to the discomfort of his political opponents, who were strong against the loan being negotiated.

Payment of the loan is guaranteed by the annuities covering the annual payment by the American government for the rights in the Canal Zone. It is distinctly stipulated that the money raised is to be used for no other purpose than the railroad in the province of Chirique. Dr. E. A. Morales, the Panamanian minister at Washington, was largely responsible for the loan being obtained.

OLIVE OIL FOR ARGENTINA LESS

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—There has been a noticeable falling off in the importation of oilve oil and an increasing substitution for it of cotton seed oil.



Where streets intersect at busiest point in Brazilian city of Sao Paulo

AMERICAS HAVE ONE IDEAL SAYS SENOR CALDERON

Bolivian Minister to the United States Talks on Democracy of the Northern Republic

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Among the diplomats of Bolivia who have been doing most to further the interests of the republic abroad, a foremost place is accorded Don Senor Ignacio Calderon, the Bolivian minister plenipotentiary to the United States. For a number of years Senor Calderon has been stationed in Washington, and he continues to work for Latin-American progress and Pan-American unity with the single aim of continued peace.

In a recent address, republished by the La Paz newspapers, which closely follow Senor Calderon's public utterances, the Bolivian minister gave his interpretation of American democracy from the standpoint of the well informed South American. He said that true democracy existed in finer flower in the United States than in any other nation on earth.

"You have shown to the world," Sr. Calderon said, "that you do not desire to have even the appearance of national selfishness in your intercourse with other nations. The United States has put the cynic to confusion and the pessimist to utter rout. The world has faith in your right-mindedness. Latin-American countries are fast realizing that the interests of the American republics are identical and that our political aspirations are the same. The desire for neighborliness, resulting from increased intercourse, has grown with democracy. Both are to be fostered by the greater intercommunication which will result from the opening of the Panama canal. The final success of republican institutions, the community of ideals and aspirations, establishes a very strong bond of solidarity among all the republics."

COTTON SHIP FINDS CANAL A GREAT BENEFIT

First Steamer With Cotton Cargo for Japan, Via Panama, Makes a Big Saving

COLON, R. P.—The steamship Penrith Castle, which passed through the canal recently en route from Galveston to Yokohama with a cargo of 3270 tons of cotton, was the first vessel to use the canal in this traffic, which will in all probability become important. The importation of American cotton into Japan amounted to $11,326,819 in value in 1911, and had increased to $32,573,054 in 1913, which amounts, at 10 cents a pound, to 325,730,540 pounds, or 162,865 tons. It is predicted that the importation in 1914 will be increased, rather than diminished, by the effects of the European war.

By using the Panama canal the Penrith Castle saved at least 5280 nautical miles of travel. The distance from Galveston to Yokohama via the Panama canal, San Francisco and the Great Circle is 9294 miles; via the Suez canal and most direct sailing about 14,575 miles. Rating the vessel's speed at 10 knots, the time saving will approximate 22 days on the outward voyage alone.

The crew numbers 28 officers, and men. If its operating expenses on this route be rated at $230 per day, the saving in cost for the outward voyage alone will amount to $5060. The tolls collected, $1.20 per ton on 3418 tons (including 111 tons of deck load) or $4101.60, should not be deducted from this saving, as an equivalent amount would have been collected for the use of the Suez route.

PARAGUAY PLANS ROADS

ASUNCION, Paraguay—The syndicate which proposes to develop the railroad systems of Paraguay continues to have its surveyors in the field. Nothing definite has been arranged in regard to early construction

SAO PAULO IS COSMOPOLITAN CITY IN BRAZIL

Busiest Community in Republic Has Had Remarkable Growth—Real Estate Values Found to Be High

SAO PAULO, Brazil—Standing at the corner of Rua Quinza de Novembre (Avenue the Fifteenth of November) watching the ceaseless throng of pedestrians, and the string of electric cars passing down the great thoroughfare named in honor of the Brazilian day of independence, the visitor who comes direct from Rio de Janeiro is sure to comment on the difference between the national capital in the north and this the second largest city of the republic. In every way it is a cosmopolitan center.

It is not that busy scenes are absent in Rio de Janeiro. Far from it, the capital is not only the handsomest municipality in South America, although Buenos Aires disputes the title, but it is also full of activity But Sao Paulo has the atmosphere of a young community conscious of its commerial strength. Where 20 years ago the city had no more than 25,000 people, today the population is almost half a million.

Sao Paulo has become the distributing point for what is unquestionably the most progressive commonwealth of Brazil. There is considerable manufacturing and, with Santos the port, there is easy communication with the Atlantic seaboard. There are many beautiful suburbs and until recently building activity was continuous. Construction is still going on, but to a limited extent. When the business crisis is over, numerous big building enterprises are to be carried through.

Before the recent slump, real estate values around the Rua Sao Bento and Rua Quinze de Novembro were as high as in the busiest sections of the principal cities of North America. The business center is in the triangle formed by the streets mentioned and Rua Direita. If one desires to find the typical Brazilian town he will have to look elsewhere than Sao Paulo, but if the purpose is to see Brazil at its best commercially, this city furnishes every element to satisfy the investigator.

PERU'S NORMAL TEACHERS TO HOLD CONGRESS

CALLAO, Peru—A call has been issued by the National Normal School Association for the members to meet at Varones on May 14 next, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the normal school in that place. This will be the third congress of the normal school teachers in the republic. The previous gatherings were held at Arequipa and Trujillo.

Much is expected to result from the coming meeting. The delegates from the various departments have promised to be on hand and many important matters bearing on the educational problems of Peru are scheduled for discussion.

BANANA TRADE OF HONDURAS IS ON THE INCREASE

CEIBA, Honduras—One of the leading banana shipping concerns has remodelled two of its transports, the Yoro and the Ceiba, so as to increase the capacity of these vessels from 50,000 bunches to 70,000 bunches each. Both ships sail under the flag of Honduras and they also carry passengers. The same company is relaying the entire system of the banana railroad from Ceiba to San Juan with heavy rails owing to the increasing traffic over the line. At this place the company is erecting an all-steel train shed, 800 feet by 74 feet.

HARVEST HANDS FOR ARGENTINA NOT PLENTIFUL

Seasonal Emigration From Italy Expected Less—City Workers Care Little for Farm Life

BAHIA BLANCA, A. R.—Owners of large wheat estates are discussing the question of whether they can get enough harvesting hands the present season. Although there are numbers of unemployed in the larger cities, including Buenos Aires, the difficulty is to convince these people that by going into the country they can obtain plenty of work under conditions frequently much more advantageous than in the closely-built-up communities.

Each year there are thousands of Italians and Spaniards who come to Argentina for work in the wheat fields. The harvest begins in November and lasts until March, and this fact gives the alien laborers a chance for some employment while winter prevails in their own country. When the Argentine crops are in the Italians and Spaniards return to their own countries.

The amount sent home annually by Italians in Argentina in recent years is placed at $115,000,000. This seasonal emigration from abroad has been a good thing for the countries concerned, and their people, but with the European war a different state of affairs is ushered in. It will be difficult for large numbers to get away from home with the situation as unsettled as it is.

In a recent issue of the Rassegna Internazionale, the writer, Signor Libero Maioli, discusses the condition of the Italians in Argentina. In all some 2,800,000 Italians are said to have emigrated to this South American republic. The writer says that he believes the Italian immigration into Argentina is of a much more permanent sort than is the case in North America, but he doubts that the children of the settlers retain any great interest in their mother country.

Answering his own question on that score, Signor Maioli affirms that the reason for this lies in the humble origin of the families, and in the recital of what the parents had to be content with at home. The knowledge that they were forced to emigrate is also responsible for this sentiment, the writer believes.

AVIATION AS A NOVELTY TO VENEZUELANS

CARACAS, Venezuela—With the arrival of Sr. Peoli, the South American aviator, the citizens of Caracas are being treated to many novel flights. The newspapers are enthusiastic over Sr. Peoli's performances and insist that the government should encourage aviation in the army and navy service. The aviator also has displayed his skill in other parts of the republic, where the people are greatly interested, many of them seeing an airship for the first time when Sr. Peoli appeared.

ROSARIO FILM THEATER OPENS

ROSARIO, A. R.—In the presence of Governor Menchaca and the members of his official staff, the Palace theater has been opened to the public. This place of amusement is the first of its special kind in Rosario and will devote itself to motion pictures. Certain days are set aside for children, and particular attention will be paid to educational films.

There is a large orchestra under the direction of Professor Jose Mignon. The city authorities have been promised by the management that the strictest regard will be shown to present films of a high standard.

COLOMBIA PAYMENTS CONTINUE

BOGOTA, Colombia—Although business has been affected by the war, the government has been able to pay all interests due on foreign loans.

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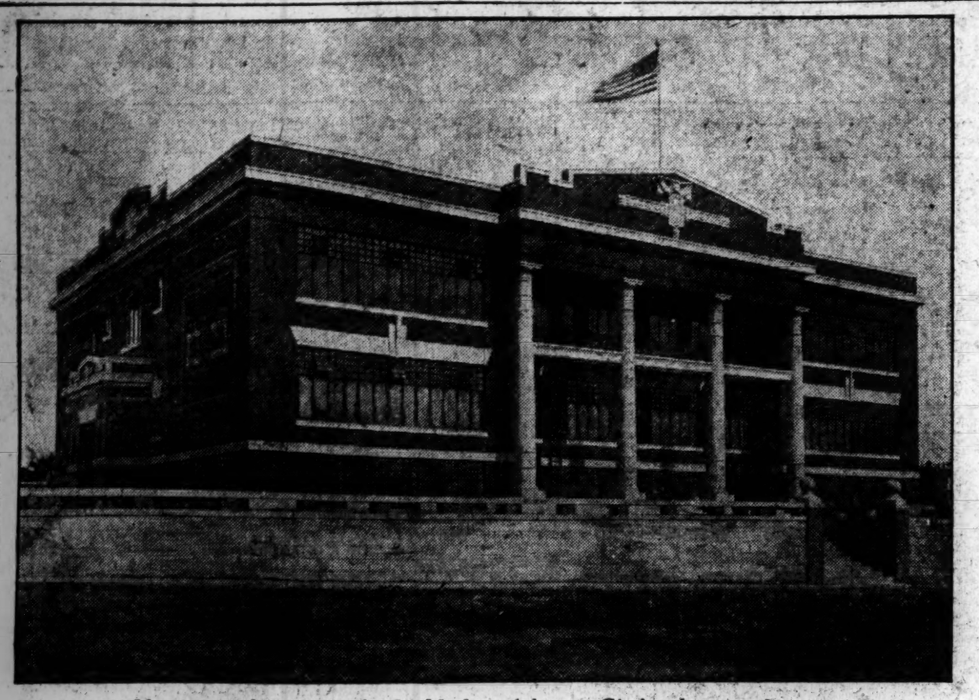

New manual training school added to Arkansas City's educational system

ANOTHER TRADE CRUISE TO SOUTH AMERICA IS PLAN

Fidelity Trust Company of Baltimore to Follow Example of National City Bank of New York in Sending Ship South

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Following the plan of the National City Bank of New York city, the Fidelity Trust Company of Baltimore, has arranged to establish connections in South America for the development of better banking facilities, and is to send a steamship from New York on Jan. 27 for a cruise of 106 days. Numerous exporters and prospective exporters from various parts of the United States are to make this trip.

While the chief object of the trip is "missionary" in character, and designed to give those making it an opportunity to study South American business conditions at first hands, a full opportunity will be given for the making of business connections; in fact, the trip is to be made practical in as many ways as possible.

In such cities as Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, the ship will remain for more than a week. In such cities as Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Montevideo and Valparaiso, the stop will be three or four days. In other ports it will be one to two days.

Trips of this sort are being encouraged by the federal government and also by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Several of a similar nature have already been made, notably one starting from Boston, and another starting from Chicago. Every trip of this kind, it is pointed out, throws new and important light on the question of an extension of American trade in South America. The more numerous they are, it is said, the more quickly will the problem of closer trade relations be solved.

If there could be similar movements of American business men from such centers as New Orleans, St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and various other American trade centers, it is believed that the work of establishing a large and permanent trade between North and South America could be materially hastened. It is regarded as significant that the Baltimore excursion is to have in mind almost exclusively the question of improved banking facilities.

EARLE OVINGTON SPEAKS BEFORE THE AERO CLUB

Earle L. Ovington, the aviator who won the tri-state cross country flight at the 1911 Boston aviation meet, addressed the members of the Aero Club of New England during their celebration of the one hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the first ascent of a man in a balloon, last night at the Algonquin Club. The gathering was also the eighth annual meeting of the Aero Club and officers were elected. Mr. Ovington gave an illustrated talk on "Reminiscences of a Bird Man."

In reporting the work of the contest committee Charles J. Glidden mentioned the opening of a balloon park at Worcester, resulting in six successful flights from that city bringing the total of flights up to 94 since the organizing of the club.

The following officers were elected: President, John J. Van Valkenburgh; vice-presidents, Clarence W. Barron, Boston, and J. Walter Flagg, Worcester; secretary, Alfred H. Shrigley, Boston; treasurer, William Carroll Hill, Boston; directors, Nathan L. Amster, Jay B. Benton, Charles J. Glidden, William Carroll, J. S. Hathaway, Henry Howard, Alfred R. Shrigley of Boston, John P. Coughlin and J. Walter Flagg of Worcester; H. Helm Clayton, Argentine Republic; John J. Van Valkenburgh, Framingham.

SECRETARY TO MR. BRYAN

WASHINGTON—Charles S. Smith of New Hampshire was appointed Wednesday to serve temporarily as private secretary to Secretary Bryan. Mr. Smith recently was a member of a commission sent to the Dominican republic to aid in restoring peace there.

ARKANSAS CITY IS CENTER FOR LARGE TRADE TERRITORY

Publicity Given Little Kansas Municipality That Is Reaching Out for More Development

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan.—With a commercial club busily engaged in acquainting other communities with the possibilities found in this vicinity, Arkansas City feels that it has reason to expect a continuance of the rapid growth that it has experienced in the past. It is a little municipality of 10,000 people, surrounded by an agricultural country, with the fertile valleys of the Arkansas and Walnut rivers to draw from and forming the center for one of the most productive trade territories in Kansas.

The industrial enterprises established here furnish a payroll of about $100,000 a month, and Arkansas City is the business point for a number of the smaller Kansas and Oklahoma towns. Five railroads have a large number of employees residing here, two flouring mills turn out more than 2000 barrels of flour daily and make this a good market for the wheat growers of this section. The city produce company furnishes a market for all kinds of produce, which it handles in carload and trainload lots, doing a large export business. Two wholesale grocery houses trade in several states. There are a number of moderate size industrial plants in operation, manufacturing paints, wind engines, overalls, brooms, sash and doors and other articles, and a large packing plant where standard brands of bacon, lard and packing house products are made.

The municipal waterworks system cost $214,000. There are 19 miles of sewers, 43 blocks of asphalt paving, 13 blocks of ornamental lighted "White Way," local and interurban car lines, natural gas, a water power plant of 1500 horsepower and oil refinery. The school system is a strong one. There are four banks, good hotels and fine parks. The Arkansas City oil and gas fields now being developed are attracting some of the largest operators in Oklahoma, and a number of them are making their home here.

Arkansas City has an ample supply of good water for manufacturing and domestic purposes, good schools, cheap natural gas and water power, splendid shipping facilities and favorable freight rates.

JAPANESE SEEK NEW WORLD TRADE

NEW YORK—The East and West News Bureau yesterday made public the following despatch from Tokio:

"The Japanese government has recently appointed several special commissioners to China, India, Asiatic Russia, the South Sea islands, Australia, the United States and Canada.

"Their mission is to make a careful inspection of the effect of the present war on the world's trade and to extend foreign markets for Japanese goods. The commissioners, accompanied by many business men, will soon start for their destinations."

JEWISH WOMEN PLAN NEW CONSTITUTION

NEW ORLEANS—Revision of the constitution of the National Council of Jewish Women, which was to have come up for consideration at Wednesday's session of the council's seventh triennial convention, was deferred until today. Officers will be chosen Friday. By resolution adopted the convention authorized its president to exclude press representatives from the floor.

SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVY ACADEMY TO GO

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Capt. William F. Fullam will be relieved of the duties of superintendent of the naval academy at the close of present academy term in June, 1915. His period of shore duty will expire then and he will get a sea command, probably in charge of one of the divisions of the Atlantic fleet, as he will have reached the grade of rear admiral.

LARGER ARMY IS CALLED BURDEN ON TAXPAYERS

Chairman of U. S. House Military Affairs Committee Makes Plain Why He Opposes Plan for Increasing Peace Strength

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Congressman James Hay of Virginia, chairman of the House committee on military affairs, agrees with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in opposing any additions to the naval and military strength of the United States as the result of the war. If once the first step were taken in the direction of a larger army, purely for purposes of defense, says Mr. Hay, other steps would follow, and in the end the country would be supporting a standing army of half a million men, at enormous cost, and be compelled to resort to conscription to keep the ranks filled.

Mr. Hay believes that the United States does not want to assume an enormous military burden. He estimates that a standing army of 500,000 men would cost in additional taxes $650,000,000 a year, which is nearly equivalent to an increase of 100 per cent.

At the close of the war, Mr. Hay believes, no country in Europe will be in position to engage in a struggle with the United States, even were provocation offered. It is his opinion that the United States should wait a while before arriving at any definite conclusion as to what is best to be done to meet the military conditions.

Compulsory Service

An army of 500,000 could not be maintained in time of peace, Mr. Hay says, without compulsory service. He takes the view that the average young man is not inclined toward a military life, and will not serve in the army unless compelled to do so. And he predicts that Congress will never enact a law making military service compulsory in time of peace.

Mr. Hay does not indorse the statements, so freely made of late, that the country has been ignorant of its unpreparedness for war. Officers of the army have been appearing before committees of Congress for years to explain the military conditions now being exploited in the press. Their testimony has been printed in full in public documents and there is no new word to be added to it at this time, he believes. He adds that everybody knows the United States never has tried to maintain an army as strong as the military machines of Europe, and that it should not begin trying at this time.

The military does not handle the coast artillery end of the war department, and therefore Mr. Hay does not assume responsibility for any lack of proper defense that may appear in that arm of the service; but he does say that from the standpoint of field artillery equipment and ammunition the country is not as badly off as has been represented.

Strength of Opposition

The stand taken by Mr. Hay, who speaks for a large body of conservative men in both houses of Congress, and that taken by Mr. Gompers, who speaks for several millions of organized workers in the United States, show something of the strength of the opposition that will appear during the coming session of Congress to any radical increase in the military or the naval establishment.

Congress will have to face the situation squarely and arrive at a decision. The administration has been inclined to take the view of Representative Hay. This is manifest from what Secretary Daniels has said recently in public speeches.

A good deal will depend on the attitude of President Wilson. His views will be quite as effective, spoken quietly to members of the two houses, as if heralded to the country in the press.

PHI BETAS TO GET KEYS

The 30 Harvard men recently elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society will receive their keys from President Lowell tomorrow night at a dinner in the Harvard Union

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White Embroidered Petticoat Flannel,—variety of neat designs. value 85c, yd. 55c

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Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,—with Initials..... Box of 6, 1,00. 1.50 to 2.25

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Women's Glove Handkerchiefs,—hand-embroidered..... Each 25c, 50c to 1.00

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Children's Picture Handkerchiefs.....Each 15c and 25c

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LABOR POWERS ALIGN AGAINST DEFENSE INQUIRY

Samuel Gompers Declares Gardner Resolution Is "All Wrong," Bringing Militarism Into U. S. Social Organization

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Organized labor's influence will be used in Congress to oppose the Gardner resolution which calls for an inquiry into the preparedness of the United States for war. Every other effort to agitate for militarism or to strengthen the army and navy will meet similar antagonism with all the force that labor leaders can muster.

"The Gardner proposition is all wrong," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to the Monitor correspondent. "Especially is it wrong at this time, for whether it is calculated to do so its effect will be to agitate for war. Instead of doing anything now that savors of militarism our country ought to be thinking of peace and doing everything possible to bring about and maintain peace by seeking to establish political institutions that in the future will control government on a peace basis and make war impossible.

Not Yet Time to Disarm

"I have said repeatedly that at present I do not favor disarmament. I hope the day will come when all nations can disarm, but that is not yet. I think, however, that we have all the army and navy that we need and we should not be driven into a panic of military preparation by an organized effort of militarists to capitalize the European war for that purpose. Of course, the army and navy men want their establishments increased and emphasized, but the great mass of people of this country do not want it.

"I am thoroughly convinced that if the United States should prepare and maintain fighting strength on the same basis in proportion to our population as have the European countries we would have war. It would invite war.

"I think the United States should maintain a skeleton of an army and navy organization around which the American people could rally in time of need for defense. But I do not want to see militarism brought into our social organization. I do not want our boys and men to be trained soldiers.

"Had the nations of the world indorsed the naval holiday proposed by Winston Churchill, the first lord of the admiralty in England, and urged by the American labor movement, there would have been set up a tendency to counteract the eternal preparedness for war which is an incentive to unnecessary conflict.

In Peace Avert War

"The time to avert war is the time of peace by educating the people to the futility of war, and by creating a universal demand for international peace and for political agencies to perpetuate it. For the accomplishment of this great ideal no power is so potent as organized labor. War can be abolished only by eternal vigilance in protecting peace and in promoting the things that make for peace.

"Twentieth century nations must adopt as a fundamental of government that peace is a basis of all civilization. The nations of Europe have professed to desire peace but their methods of securing it have been wrong. They have fortified their frontiers for peace. They have constructed air fleets for peace. It is a strange peace that is hunted with these warlike manners.

"The relations between the United States and Canada are in contrast with these. Many of our industrial interests are identical, yet the two nations have developed side by side and maintained peace without the need of competitive armament and display of force. For a hundred years the border has not been defended. Had we been obsessed by the purpose of defense by militarism, could the result have been the same? What has been thoroughly tried and proved practical and desirable and has made for peace between the United States and Canada will be equally practical and desirable between other countries.

"The position of organized labor cannot be interpreted to mean lack of patriotism. We could not love our country so well, loved we not peace and honor more. The workers of America love their land and would fight for its ideals, but that is different from inviting a war by militarism."

Military propagandists are active in Washington on the eve of the convening of Congress. They hope to capitalize the European conflict for the purpose of increasing the army and navy through the annual appropriation bills this winter. A press bureau has been started to supply newspapers with information.

PRESIDENT LAUDS GENERAL FUNSTON

WASHINGTON—President Wilson wrote to Secretary Garrison Wednesday, paying tribute to the "efficiency, courage and discretion" of General Funston and his forces during the American ocupation of Veracruz.

In the letter he says: "May I not ask you to express to General Funston and the officers under him at Veracruz, and through them to the troops who served there, my warm approbation and admiration of the way in which a difficult and a delicate situation was handled?"

Expressing his belief that the effect of the occupation was to give the Mexicans a very different impression of the United States army, the President concludes:

"I am sure that I speak the feelings of the whole country when I commend the efficiency, the courage and the discretion with which the expedition and occupation were carried out."

FUND FOR FRENCH STARTED

A call for funds has been sent out by the McAll Mission of France, the money to be used for the women and children of France. Contributions should be sent to Arthur Perry, care Perry, Coffin & Burr, 60 State street, by whom they will be acknowledged.

REFORM IN RIVER APPROPRIATIONS NOW PROPOSED

Permanent Changes of Policy That Will Meet Charge of Special Legislation and Partizanship Are Planned

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Fundamental reforms in river and harbor appropriations are in prospect as a part of the program for the Sixty-Fourth Congress. Preliminary work is being done now by Democratic leaders looking to permanent changes of policy and methods to meet the persistent charge of "pork barrel" legislation. Some of these leaders, while insisting that there is no "log rolling" under the existing system, think if some changes were made to remove it from suspicion the result would be salutary.

President Wilson this week took his first active interest in the river and harbor question when he conferred with Representative S. M. Sparkman of Florida, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee, relative to the bill for the coming session, which Mr. Sparkman predicts will total about $40,000,000. The President is interested especially at this time chiefly through his desire for economy, but it is not improbable that the permanent reforms, when they come, will be in the administration program of legislation.

Some of the Changes

Some of the more important changes in contemplation are:

1. Separation of river projects and harbor projects into two distinct bills.

2. A separate bill for the lower Mississippi river, the expenditures to be made on recommendation of the Mississippi river commission.

3. Minimizing of piecemeal appropriations; full provision for completing all projects except the largest to be in each bill.

An encouraging fact is that Chairman Sparkman, while maintaining that the bills under the present system are not "pork barrels," agrees with Senator Theodore E. Burton on a number of recommendations. Senator Burton has led the reform movement and succeeded in defeating the last river and harbor bill and substituting therefor the $20,000,000 lump sum measure. While Senator Burton retires from the Senate on March 4 next, having declined to be a candidate for reelection, the campaign will be continued in the next Congress by Senator Kenyon, Congressman Frear and a number of other colleagues who rallied to his support this year.

Backed by Senator Burton

Senator Burton has favored all of the above named changes. Had they been adopted last year they would have gone far toward meeting his opposition. He would go still further, however, and establish a commission or some other body composed of engineers and others in whom the public has confidence, to supervise all river and harbor improvements. He is particularly insistent that appropriations on the instalment plan should not be made. Instead of spreading $40,000,000 out thin in instalments on a large number of projects, Senator Burton thinks fewer projects should be undertaken each year, and all those undertaken, except in extraordinary cases, be appropriated for in full.

"I would favor separating the Mississippi river—that is the lower portion, or perhaps as far as Rock Island, Ill.—from the other projects and making a special bill of it," said Chairman Sparkman, "and turn it over to the Mississippi river commission. Of course I would not give the commission carte blanche, but they could do important work. The principal work on the Mississippi now is reclamation work, which is quite apart from the general purpose of river and harbor development.

Promotion of Commerce

"Promotion of commerce is the chief object of these appropriations, while the Mississippi expenditures are chiefly for the construction of levees to protect riparian lands from floods. This I think might well be considered separately. Several millions of dollars a year are spent on the lower Mississippi; in fact about half the total amount appropriated in the river and harbor bills goes to the Mississippi valley.

"It might be well to separate the river projects from the harbor projects altogether and make two distinct bills of them in addition to the Mississippi bill. There would be some objections to this, but there is a good deal in favor of such a change."

"Is it not true, Mr. Sparkman, that harbor improvement is more important to commerce than river improvement, in general?" he was asked.

"Yes, that is true," he replied. "For every dollar spent in harbor development much more commerce is served than for every dollar spent on the rivers. There is more commerce in the harbors. Added to the domestic commerce is the foreign commerce in the harbors, while very few ships in the foreign trade come into our rivers. The two problems are different and it might be well to consider them separately."

Railroad Rates

The argument for river appropriations is not so much the promotion of navigation as the regulation of railroad rates. This argument, that rail rates between water points are low because of possible, although not actual, water competition, is regarded as unsound by Senator Burton and many other students of the subject.

Mr. Sparkman favors the instalment plan of appropriations to some extent but would limit it to the large projects. In four or five years, he thinks, Congress can reach the desired basis in this respect, but so many projects are now under way that it will take a few years to finish them with an average sized b every year. Meantime all new projects except the largest can be provided for completely at the start, in each river and harbor bill.

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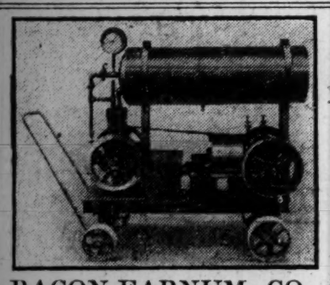

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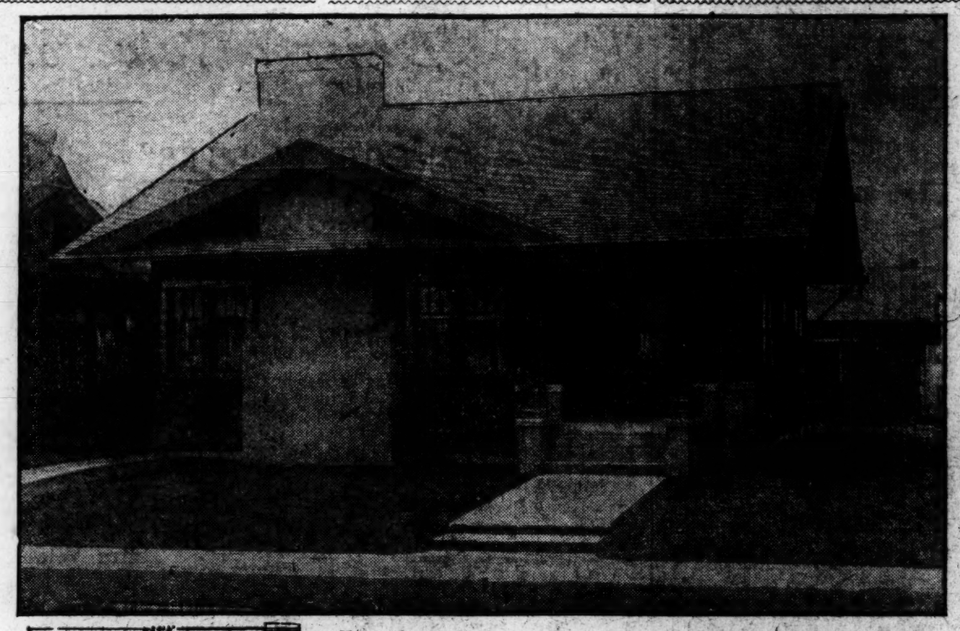

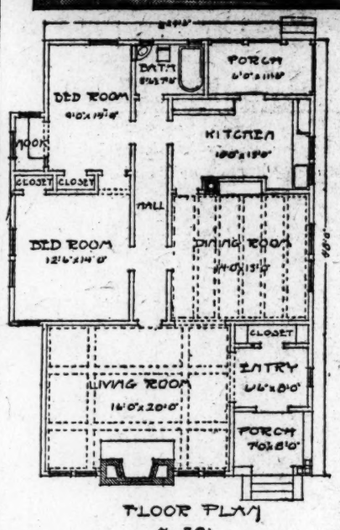

FLOOR PLAN No. 201

The Fireplace Chimney Dominates the Whole House

DESIGN No. 201—A bath room accessible to every room in the house without passing through another room is a result often sought but seldom achieved by bungalow builders. Here with little waste of space, this object is attained by means of a neat little passageway from the large living room to the rear of the house. Instead of entering the living room directly from the porch, as in many bungalows, there is a good sized hall with coat closet and other entry accommodations. The broad opening into the living room discloses a heavily-beamed ceiling and imposing fireplace, whose large, concrete chimney forms a striking combination with the shingled exterior. The dining room is beamed and paneled, with a buffet built into the wall. The rear bedroom makes a good nursery for the children with its little alcove for all manner of games. It may be used also as a sewing room with the nook for the machine and the doubly-lighted window seat for the needlework. Estimated cost $2,200.00.

This paper has made special arrangements with the designer for his personal answers to all inquiries and questions which may arise relating to the proper treatment of details and interiors for the designs featured on this page. As the author of the CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW PLAN BOOK he is informed to the minute on all phases of the artistic home and his advice and recommendations gladly given without charge, always prove beneficial to the prospective home builder. The above design is selected from this 100-page book, which he will mail to any address postpaid upon receipt of the price, $1.00. This bungalow publication is entirely devoted to plans ranging in price from $600.00 to $4000.00.

As an additional offer to the readers of this paper, he will furnish complete detailed blueprint plans and specifications of the above design for $5.00. Please address all correspondence relating to inquiries, plan books or plans and specifications to the above mentioned designer, JUD YOHO, The Bungalow Craftsman, 1045 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash. It will receive his prompt attention and detailed replies. (Advertisement.)

VARNISH, PAINT, ETC. VARNISH, PAINT, ETC.

Satinette

THE PERFECT WHITE ENAMEL
FOR INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR WORK

There is nothing more satisfactory for decorating than Satinette White Enamel—it is pleasing to the eye, and easy to keep clean. Manufactured by the

STANDARD VARNISH WORKS
NEW YORK CHICAGO LONDON SAN FRANCISCO
INTERNATIONAL VARNISH CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

BUILDING SUPPLIES

Buy Shingles that come Already Stained Ready-to-Lay

'Creo-Dipt'

Write for Pad of Colors on Wood, and Catalog

Standard Stained Shingle Co.
1042 Oliver Street
No. Tonawanda, N. Y.

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Carpenter and Builder

Office and Store Fixtures
Hardwood Floors

Special attention given to all kinds of repairs, city and suburbs.

R. W. WHITEACRE
4 Stanwood St., Roxbury. Tel. con.

JOHN PEHRSON
Carpenter and Builder
Remodeling, Store and Office Work
General Jobbing
14 Cambria Street, Boston
Tel. 7981 B. B. 4974-M Camb.

Clean Advertising

is a necessary adjunct of clean journalism, and it is the purpose of The Christian Science Monitor to promote the former as a part of the latter.

Monitor readers, therefore, will do well to avail themselves of the services of Monitor advertisers. No advertisement is solicited which is not considered perfectly desirable, and those which are received direct are investigated carefully before acceptance.

Monitor advertisers will appreciate it if you mention having come to them through seeing their advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor. In this way they will know that their advertising is attracting notice.

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RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; about 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

CONFECTIONERY CONFECTIONERY

HOME MADE **Cream Caramels** FINEST QUALITY

70c lb. prepaid in United States

Representatives desired for complete line, in certain cities

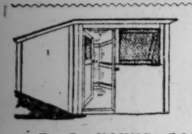
W. C. PRICE, 628 E. 6th Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

CATERERS

Rebboli Sons & Co. Confectioners and Caterers

CATERING Done for All New England
444 Main Street, WORCESTER, MASS.

POULTRY



6x8 Portable House $15

Colony House $8.50
Oat Sprouter, yard gates, shipping coops, nests, etc.
Write for circular.

E. C. YOUNG BOX COMPANY,
Randolph, Mass.

POULTRY PAPER, 44-124 page periodical, up to date, tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry, for pleasure or profit; 4 months for 10 cents. POULTRY ADVOCATE, Dept. 150, Syracuse, N. Y.

ANTIQUES

A COLLECTION worth nearly $40,000 consisting of antique Dutch furniture nearly 300 years old; antique Chinese porcelain, including a very rare collection of King's blue, Javanese brass, silverworks, etc., is to be sold as a whole or in part. Address MRS. A. PRANGE, Koningsplein, W. 11, 2 Museum, Batavia, Java, Dutch Neth., Indies.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BIG BARGAIN

Will sell complete furnishings of 4-room apartment; circassian bedroom set; Shepard Knapp (colonial) living room; piano, Victrola, oriental rugs, all new; must be seen to be appreciated. Address W 15, 211 Metropolitan bldg., New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Woman of refinement, strong character and cheerful disposition, to act as companion and friend to lady in country; good home for right woman; only those who may be interviewed in New York need answer. Write, Room 719, 258 Broadway, New York, for appointment.

CORKS

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE

CITY OF BOSTON.—Notice to Contractors. Sealed bids for building Section E, Dorchester Tunnel, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, December 15, 1914. The section is located under and near the Fort Point Channel, extending from a point in Summer street about 200 feet west of the Channel to a point about 80 feet north of the corner of West Second street and Dorchester avenue in South Boston, a distance of about 3,200 feet. The tunnel will be of concrete and for a length of about 3,000 feet it will consist of two tubes, each tube to be built inside of a circular shield and to have an outside diameter of about 24 feet. The part under the Channel is to be constructed in compressed air. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Beacon street, ninth floor. The right to reject any and all bids and to award the contract as is deemed to be for the best interest of the City of Boston is reserved.

By order of the Boston Transit Commission. B. LEIGHTON BEAL, Secretary.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA

REAL ESTATE

LISTED WITH US

Is a good-sized business lot, located in Champaign on East University ave., the main thoroughfare between Champaign and Urbana; the lot adjoins a prosperous grocery store; price of property $1200.

F. G. CAMPBELL & SON
Champaign, Illinois

NICKEL PLAITING

NICKEL PLATING WORKS—Largest in central West; let us figure with you on your next job. J. C. GABEL & CO., Champaign, Ill.

METAL WORKS

MANUFACTURERS of sheet metal novelties; we make everything; what do you want? get our figures. J. C. GABEL & CO., Champaign, Ill.

CREAMERIES

DIRECT FROM CHURN TO YOU
TWIN CITY CREAMERY BUTTER
Ask your grocer. Champaign, Ill.

TAILORS

LAWDER
EXCLUSIVE TAILORING
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

BAKERIES

HOLSUM BREAD is sold by many dealers in U. S. and made in Champaign, Ill., by GEHRKE'S ILLINOIS BAKERY.

HOY'S
SUGAR LOAF HOME MADE BREAD
Ask Your Grocer

COAL

IF YOU want a clean, bright, hot-heating and long-lasting soft coal, order Majestic. W. W. WALLS & CO.

NEW YORK

STORAGE AND MOVING

STORAGE

New Fireproof Warehouse for Household Furniture

Clean, separate, locked rooms

248-250-252 WEST 65TH ST.

Foreign and Inland Removals in Lift Vans.

Bowling Green Storage & Van Company
Office, 18 Broadway, NEW YORK

NEW YORK

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, Madison Avenue.

CHICAGO

ROOMS

BEAUTIFUL, large rooms, single or en suite, also single room; breakfast optional. MISS GIBSON, 4611 Sheridan rd.; Ravenswood 3173.

BROCKTON, MASS.

JEWELERS

Established 1841
Gurney Bros. Co.
JEWELERS
Dealers in DIAMONDS
122 Main Street, BROCKTON

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FRASER'S

A store of good service, where customers are certain of receiving an honest dollar's worth for every dollar spent. Now engaged in altering and enlarging the store building to make it more worthy the patronage of its friends.

Story's

The Home of Woman's Fine Apparel
128-130 Main St., BROCKTON, MASS.

One of the Best Places to Buy
LADIES' AND MISSES'
Ready-to-Wear Apparel
H. W. ROBINSON CO.
BROCKTON, MASS.

DEPARTMENT STORES

EDGAR'S
The largest department store in Southeastern Massachusetts is fresh with fall merchandise. Come and see the new things. Brockton's most popular restaurant, third floor.

FURNITURE

"The Quality Store"
ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
41 Center St., Brockton, Mass.

SHOES AND HOSIERY

BAKER BROTHERS
SHOES AND HOSIERY
89 Main Street

KALAMAZOO

SHOES

Bell Shoe House
FOOT FITTERS
L. ISENBERG, Prop., 124 E. Main

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

EXCELLENT MEALS a la carte; try delicious cakes and plum pudding by parcel post. PAULINE HANDE, 154 So. Burdick st., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BAKERY

YOU DEMAND cleanness and quality; we guarantee it. BRYANT'S BAKERY, 304-306 W. Main st.; phone 726.

CLEANING AND DYEING

For FIRST-CLASS CLEANING try "THE PARIS"
222 W. Main, Kalamazoo. Phone 157

KALAMAZOO, MICH.
Advertiser may send advertising for the Monitor to MRS. INA E. CARDER, 310 W. Main Street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CLOTHIERS CLOTHIERS

BROWNING, KING & CO.
Westminster and Eddy Streets, Providence, R. I.
"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children

HOLIDAY GIFTS HOLIDAY GIFTS

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT STORE OF RHODE ISLAND
CHRISTMAS CARDS Brass and Leather Novelties, Christmas Stationery, Dennison's Complete Line, Leather Book Covers
The Leading Paper Dealers and Stationers of Rhode Island.
PROVIDENCE PAPER COMPANY, - - 44-46 Weybosset Street

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Cheney Silk Ties
LARGE ASSORTMENT
F. E. BALLOU CO.
LEADING SHOE STORE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

GOODSPEED'S
Women's Specialty Shop
New Kinsley Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Third Floor Take Elevator

JONES'S ARCADE
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Employees share profits.

MISS MAJOR'S SPECIALTY SHOP
LEDERER BUILDING
139 Mathewson St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ANNUAL EXHIBITION and Sale of Hand Painted China and Embroideries, Dec. 1 to 25. IDA M. BUFFUM, 4 Poplar st.

PROVISIONS

C. H. Jefferds & Co.
MEATS AND PROVISIONS
68-70 No. Main St., Providence, R. I.
CHAS. H. JEFFERDS, Proprietor
Telephones 1089-1090 Union

LAUNDRIES

WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY
Union 4300
36 Burgess St., Providence, R. I.

RESTAURANTS

MUMFORD'S RESTAURANT
110 WESTMINSTER STREET
"Ask the Man Who Eats There"
Our Employees Do Not Accept Tips

TABLE SUPPLIES

NO. 1 APPLES $1.25 per bushel delivered in Providence from THE BROWN FARM on Applehouse Hill, Cranston, R. I.

DRESSMAKERS

DRESSMAKING at home or by the day. EUNICE L. DEHN, The Idaho, 142 Humboldt ave.

RICHMOND, VA.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Geo. W. Anderson & Son
215 E. BROAD ST., RICHMOND, VA.
CARPETS RUGS
LACE CURTAINS
Write for Estimates

EXCHANGE—WEST VIRGINIA

MOTORCYCLE wanted in exchange for expert instruction in shorthand, standard typewriter and cash. WINGER, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

The fact that 37½% of the advertising accepted by the average metropolitan newspaper is unacceptable to the Monitor is evidence of its aim to present to its readers only that advertising which it believes is worthy.

TABLE SUPPLIES

PIN MONEY PICKLES
ARE PREPARED
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
MRS. E. G. KIDD, Inc.,
Richmond, Va.

CONTRACTORS

H. M. Delaney, Contractor
Plumbing, Steam,
Hot Water Heating
Estimates Furnished
21 West Main St., Richmond, Va.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

WM. H. TYREE
Painter and Decorator—House Painting and Inside Enamel Work a Specialty.
1917 Floyd Ave., RICHMOND, VA.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Kinsman & Campbell Co.
"The Linen Store"
We Specialize in Five Departments
LINENS
HANDKERCHIEFS GLOVES
HOSIERY NECKWEAR

CLOTHIERS

The W. J. WOODS CO.
OUTFITTERS
TO MEN AND BOYS
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
311-313 Main Street

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Haynes & Company
Always Reliable
346-348 MAIN STREET
The CLOTHING STORE for Men and Boys where you always get best quality merchandise.

CHINA, ART GOODS, ETC.

CHARLES HALL
THE HALL BUILDING
Importers and Makers of Objects of Industrial Art.
Pottery—Wood—Metal—Fabric.

MARKET AND LUNCH ROOM

Everything Good to Eat
THE FIFTH WARD MARKET
473 State St. C. A. Wright
THE WRIGHT LUNCH, 6 Walnut St.
THE WRIGHT BAKERY, 15 Walnut St.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MRS. ALMEDA HOBART—Representative for Franco-American extracts, baking powders, toilet goods. 206 High st. Tel.2556R.

FOR UPHOLSTERING, mattress work and all kinds of finishing call up HANDY. Phone 8163-W. 116 Revere st.

SHOES, HOSIERY

GOOD SHOES AND HOSIERY
For All the Family
Fine Shoe Repairing
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
376 Main Street

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

BLUE BIRD LUNCH ROOM—Open 11:30 to 7:30 P. M. Home cooked Pastries. Private Parties. Tel. 8560. 111 Worthington St., opp. P. O.

CONFECTIONERY

JENSEN
BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES
319 Main St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

ALBERT COLLINGS, Interior and Exterior Decorating. Telephone 1274-J. 166 Oak Grove ave.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

WE FRAME PICTURES
J. H. MILLER CO., 21 Harrison Ave.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Poole Dry Goods Company
Successors to
W. D. KINSMAN COMPANY
THE CASH STORE
We carry at all times seasonable lines of Dry Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Millinery, Gents' Furnishings, Draperies, Rugs, etc.
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
Springfield's Busiest Corner

THE
Forbes & Wallace Store
A COMPLETE
SOURCE OF SUPPLY
Selling High-Grade Merchandise at the Lowest Prices consistent with Quality
Guaranteeing Everything It Sells
Giving a High Grade of Service

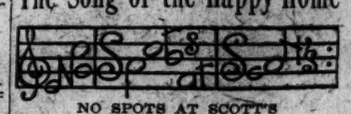
SLEIGER'S SPRINGFIELD
WHERE IS SOLD
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL
For Women and Children
Together with the Varied Accessories of Dress.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Meekins, Packard & Wheat
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
All Departments Combined to Make This
A GREAT TREASURE STORE
of Practical Christmas Gifts
Meekins, Packard & Wheat

LAUNDRIES

The Song of the Happy Home



NO SPOTS AT SCOTT'S
WE SPECIALIZE IN FAMILY WORK

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Springfield Cloth Store
LADIES' DRESS GOODS AND SILK PETTICOATS A SPECIALTY
Rooms 412-15. 356 MAIN STREET
Over Besse-Carpenter

JOSEPHINE S. SMITH
Importer and Designer of
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
SHIRT WAISTS AND NECKWEAR
18 Vernon Street Springfield, Mass.

NU-BONE CORSETS
Made to Measure
Brassieres, Silk Shirts, Lingerie
MRS. N. REED, 356 Main St., Room 409

MANICURING and SHAMPOOING by appointment. AGNES T. MITSCHKE, 155 Belmont ave.; phone 4008-W.

TAILORS

C. M. KELTON
MEN'S TAILOR
130 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.

COAL

CARLISLE COAL
Tel. 1301 3 Elm St.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Merchants may send advertising intended for the Monitor to MRS. A. B. STOCKER, 19 Hiawatha Street.

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ALFRED R. BROWN, Merchant Tailor 324 Phillips Bldg., 120 Tremont St. Tel. Fort Hill 1742

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS B. F. MACY 110 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609

ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Children's Novelties, Kindergarten Goods, Gift Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT FINEST PACKARD CARS A. C. WOODSIDE. Tel. Ox. 5130

AUTOMOBILE TIRES and Inner Tubes, Waterproof Auto and Street Coats. Quality, price, service. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer St., Boston.

BIBLES—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for Catalogue S. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield St., mail address 12 Bosworth St.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamois Skins. G. F. WORCESTER, & CO., 35 Exchange St., off State St.

CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble St., Roxbury.

CARPET and RUG Washers, Repairers COLGATE SERVICE CO. Ox. 1000-2792 Factory Newton No. 321-J

FABER & CO. Exclusive Tailors. Individual Service Appointments in New York if desired 338 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

FLORIST—SHOP OF QUALITY MODERATE PRICES COMLEY, 6 Park St. Tel. Haymarket 64 and 96. Lexington 64-4.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO. 368 Boylston Street Tel. B. B. 2802-M 240 Huntington Ave. Tel. B. B. 1281

FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO. 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY—Shirts, collars, cuffs and lingerie laundered in the most careful and up-to-date manner. Flat work washed cleanly and ironed carefully. 48 Geneva Ave. Tel. Roxbury 751.

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH W. E. TAYLOR, 5 Bromfield St. 15 years with Smith-Patterson Co.

LADIES' WEARING APPAREL KAUFMAN'S 156 Massachusetts Ave., Cor. Belvidere St.

LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL GO TO PRESTON'S, 1036 Boylston St., Boston. Lunches to take out.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Thurston's, 50 Bromfield St., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURE FRAMES to order and Regilding. Come direct to workrooms of CARL E. NELSON, 30 Cornhill. Main 3025-M.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 498 Boylston St.

PLUMBERS, Steam & Gas Fitters, Electricians & Locksmiths. JOHN W. COSDEN & CO., 246 Mass. Ave. Tel. B. B. 730.

RUBBER STAMPS & Stencils—DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington St. Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalog.

SEALS AND RUBBER STAMPS—We mark our dog collars free. ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them. AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 Cornhill, Boston.

EASTERN

BROOKLINE, MASS.

FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Specialty; estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon St., Brookline. Tel. 4890.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO. Coolidge Corner Tel. Brookline 1296-W 1628 Beacon Street Tel. Brookline 5833-W 16 Harvard Street Tel. Brookline 2555-R

J. A. PURINGTON, Est. 1865—Wholesale and retail dealer in PROVISIONS. 1356 Beacon St. Tel. con.

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES & SEA FOOD S. F. BLANCHARD, 81 Harvard St. Tel. 1590 Br. Tel. orders promptly delivered.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A delightful meal may be had at MISS MURRAY'S 730 Mass. Ave., Central Sq. Tel. Camb 2984.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO. 8 Brattle St. Tel. Cambridge 4042-R

GROCERS—YERXA & YERXA, Cambridge; Union Sq., Somerville; Arlington Center: 4 Main St., Medford.

HARDWARE—Ash Barrels, Sifters, Shovels and General Household Hardware. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

HOLT'S CAFETERIA Absolute Cleanliness—Inspection Invited 22 Dunster St., Harvard Sq.

MOVERS OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, Etc. Auto trucks used. Storage. HERSUM & CO., Inc., 638 Mass. Ave. Tel. Camb. 735.

TYPEWRITING and MULTIGRAPHING The Misses Littlefield, Harvard Square Telephone, Cambridge 1595-R

LYNN, MASS.

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central Sq.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"— J. B. BLOOD COMPANY Telephone Lynn 2800

GROUND GRIPPER SHOES For Men, Women and Children GODDARD BROS. 76 to 88 Market Street

HOUSEFURNISHERS & UPHOLSTERERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford Sts. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTT'S— QUALITY FOOD 18 CENTRAL SQUARE

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods. Fair Prices BESSE ROLFE CO.

SCHOOL SHOES for BOYS and GIRLS. Prices $1.25 to $4.00. HODGKINS' SHOE STORE, 26 Market St., J. C. PALMER, Manager.

ALLSTON, MASS.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO. 80-86 Braintree Street Tel. Brighton 1980

MALDEN, MASS.

DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable up to date. KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant St.

NEWTON, MASS.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO. 271 Washington Street Tel. Newton No. 321-W

NEWTON CENTER, MASS.

THE CONVENIENCE SHOP — Notions, Smallwares, Tuffhose for children. Bray Block. F. D. BOND, Prop.

EASTERN

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO. 82 Bowers Street Tel. Newton No. 809-M

DORCHESTER, MASS.

DEMPSEY BROS. CO. The store of Quality. Groceries, Fish, Provisions. 587-593 Washington St. Tel. Dorchester 351.

ROXBURY, MASS.

AUNT FANNIE'S Lunch and Gift Room. Open 12:30 to 7:30; fancy pastry for sale. 14 Howland St. Miss Houghton, Prop.

CABINET MAKING & UPHOLSTERING—D. O. Hallstrom, 473 Blue Hill ave., 623 Wash. St., Dor. Tel. 670 Rox., Dor. 326-R.

ELM HILL PROVISION CO.—Groceries, Meats and Provisions. Fresh Fish a Specialty. 513 Warren St. Tel. 983 Rox.

HENRY W. FREEMAN. Groceries and Provisions. 627A Warren Street, near Crawford. Telephone 1718-W.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MABELLE MILLINERY THE LITTLE SHOP 356 Main St. Room 502

MILLINERY—Exclusive styles and workmanship. Book Markers, Cross and Crown Jewelry and Books. F. BELLE SNOW, 356 Main St.

SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair Work our specialty. MRS. H. L. BOSS, 356 Main St., 2d floor. Tel. 6027.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

COME where the good things gather TABER CENTRAL MARKET & GROCERY Accounts solicited. 258 Union St.

WORCESTER, MASS.

AUTO TIRE Vulcanizing and Motor Car Accessories. ALSTEN & GOULDING CO., 36 Foster St., cor. Waldo. Tel. Park 3410.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high grade, clean workmen and workshop. HARRY RICHARDSON, 584 Main St.

FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality— RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE 3 Pleasant St. Tel. Park 94

FURNITURE AND CARPETS—ATHERTON FURNITURE CO., 133 Front St., Worcester. A good place to trade.

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY and DRAPERY. R. W. CLIFFORD, 306 Main St. (Day Bldg.) Telephone Park 5424.

INSURANCE—Fire, Automobile, etc., etc. ELMORE J. CHAMBERLAIN Room 306. 306 Main St. Tel. Park 2016

LADIES' HATTER—GUERTIN 683 Main St., nearly opp. Odd Fellows Hall Telephone 3703

SILKS EXCLUSIVELY SLOCUM'S SILK STORE, 418 Main St. Up Stairs—Take Elevator

VIRGIL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL F. W. Bailey, Miss G. B. Davis, piano. M. C. Snyder, Mrs. E. H. Wilcox, voice. Miss F. E. Kidder, reader. 19 Pearl St.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY R. A. LOHNES, 7 Pleasant St. "Just round the Corner"

CONCORD, N. H.

BROWN & BATCHELDER CONCORD'S BEST CLOTHING HOUSE

ELMIRA, N. Y.

JOHN BALLY & SON, Established 1883—Diamonds, Rich Gold Jewelry, Watches, high-grade Sterling Ware.

EASTERN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

COAL—Peck's Clean Coal. Best mined. FRED R. PECK COAL CO., office under Bank Clock. Phone Warren 487.

DID YOU HEAR the Clark Irish Harp? It successfully rivals the larger harps in volume and sweetness of tone. CLARK MUSIC CO.

DRY GOODS and everything that sells well with them; shoes, china, furniture, millinery. BACON-CHAPPELL CO.

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ARMY AND NAVY

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. C. Stacey, 21 Inf., to detached, Dec. 27, and Capt. R. C. Grinstead, Inf., from detached Dec. 6.

Orders Oct. 23 amended to relieve Capt. J. C. Gregory, M. C., from Fort Slocum, New York, effective on arrival there of Col. H. P. Birmingham, M. C., and directing him to Philadelphia.

1st Lt. E. Robinson, 16 inf., Alcatraz, Cal., Jan. 23, to regiment.

Capt. J. E. Shelley, 11 cav., to detached, Dec. 11, and Capt. F. R. McCoy, cav., from detached, Dec. 10.

1st Lieut. S. A. Harris, 14 inf., North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., Feb. 5, to regiment.

Capt. W. A. Duncan, M. C., on completion duty assigned him Oct. 23, to Ft. Leavenworth.

Lt. Col. R. A. Brown, 15 to 14 cav.

First Lieut. L. W. Falkner, M. R. C., to active duty Dec. 23 at Ft. Niagara, during absence Capt. R. Reynolds, M. C.; then stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

First Lieut. E. P. King, Jr., 6 F. A., from militia duty Jan. 16 and join regiment.

On arrival United States to station designated: Capt. F. R. Hill, M. C., Ft. Myrva, and E. R. Gentry, M. C., Ft. Screven, Ga., and First Lieut T. S. Lowe, M. R. C., Ft. Rodman, Mass. On arrival United States to station designated and by letter to western department: Capt. J. A. Burket, M. C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; First Lieut. A. H. Eber, M. R. C., Ft. Douglas.

1st Lt. H. N. Mayor, M. R. C., from Ft. Douglas, Utah, on arrival Lt. Eber; then home, stand relieved.

Leaves: Maj. A. C. Dalton, Q. M. C., 1 month; Maj. M. A. W. Shockley, M. C., 7 days; 2d Lt. U. Nadal, Porto Rico, regt., 1 month's extn.; 2d Lt. E. G. McCormick, 18 Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. F. H. Farnum, 22 Inf., 1 month and 19 days; 1st Lt. M. E. Malloy, 29 Inf., 6 months.

Navy Orders

Commander E. S. Kellogg, detached naval war college, to Asiatic station.

Lieut. W. B. Woodson, detached office of judge advocate general, to aid on staff, commander third division, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. D. Lyons, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

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Exeter and Newbury Sts., Boston
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128 E. 25th st., between 4th and Lexington; rapidly improving in value; within block of some of the best wholesale mercantile modern buildings in New York city; 15½x50 ft.; 3-story brick; price $20,000; mortgage $9000, 2½ years, 5%; want clear, desirable income Chicago property or good vacant for equity. PERRY ULRICH, 317 Title & Trust Bldg., Chicago.

RESORTS—FLORIDA

DE LAND—Beautiful, progressive, ideal winter resort; fine all year round university town. Descriptive literature free. BUSINESS LEAGUE, De Land, Fla.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO SUBLET—Furnished 5-room steam heated suite. Inquire of I. A. HAMMOND, 2 Ellsworth ave., Cambridge, or janitor.

CARRIAGE DRIVING

THE LONGWOOD COACH
Up-to-date carriage service, with temperate, courteous, careful, experienced liveried drivers; day or night; also splendidly equipped boarding stable for saddle or driving horses; special rates for church work. HENRY C. BELL, 75 Francis st., Brookline. Tel. Brookline 358.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for diamonds, old gold and silver. The E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington st., Boston. Est. 1839.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

AFTERNOON WORK in the copying line wanted by experienced stenographer. Tel. Main 1715-W, Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WOMAN of executive ability and good address for managerial position near Boston; special training given. W. N. STILES, 9 Park st., Boston, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Frantz Premier ELECTRIC CLEANER
The Ideal Christmas Gift
You, Your Wife and Your Maid Will Be Delighted
Now $25

Call Oxford 4582 for free demonstration in your own home.

Nine A. M. and the Day's Work Done!

¶ Not a bit of dirt, dust or lint can escape the revolving soft bristle brush and the powerful suction of the Frantz Premier.

¶ Our new Charge Account System, a small payment down and a little a month, makes it very easy for you to own a Frantz Premier.

Frantz Premier Cleaner Co
12 West St., Boston
Wholesale and Retail

KEEP PURE
The Atmosphere of the Home
BY USING
PACKER-REKCAP VENTILATORS
Money for men and women in our Cooperative Plan. Write for details and prices.
FEDERAL SIGN SYSTEM (ELECTRIC)
Lake and Desplaines Sts., CHICAGO

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone, and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call other.

TYPEWRITERS

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $15 up, $5 cash, balance monthly; rentals, $1.50 up. Office Appliance Co., 15 State st., Boston.

LAUNDRIES—SIOUX CITY, IA.

SEYMOUR'S WHITE LAUNDRY
Sioux City, Ia.
Service and Quality is our constant aim. 513 and 515 Nebraska Street

CITY MANAGERS MEET TO FORM ASSOCIATION

Representatives of Several U. S. Cities Present to Gather Ideas From Sessions Being Held in Springfield, O.

(Special to the Monitor)

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Election of temporary officers features the convention of city managers here today. Judge Frank M. Geiger, president of the Springfield Commercial Club, presides until the election.

Sixty men attended the dinner given to the managers Wednesday evening at the Arcade hotel. Among those present were City Manager Ashburner, Carl E. Ruger of Manistee, Mich.; H. M. Hardin of Amarillo, Tex.; Kenyon Riddle of Abilene, Kan.; Henry M. Waite of Dayton, O.; Ossian A. Carr of Cadillac, Mich.; C. A. Chappell of Big Rapids, Mich.; Karl M. Mitchell of River Forest, Mich.; the secretary and members of the local commission, members of civic organizations and guests.

Character System's Basis

City Manager Ashburner in his address of welcome said in part:

"We are about to form a national association of city managers. The one universal qualification of all members should be that of having a character above reproach. It is upon character that the commission-manager form of city administration must succeed or fail."

City Manager Waite replied in part: "We are all proud of the great things to be accomplished out of this organization. The possibilities are great, the field great, growing larger every day. I am surprised to find there are delegations from different cities to be here to get ideas of what city management means. I am glad that since Ashburner is here the streets are clean, which will be appreciated by managers who have no more money than he has. I again thank you for this opportunity of giving my appreciation of this hospitality."

After-dinner talks around the table were conducted Wednesday in Mr. Ashburner's office.

Among the delegations present from cities are H. R. Carveth and George Knox of the Niagara Falls Board of Trade and M. W. Gassler of the Niagara Falls city council. The managers will be given a dinner tonight by the Rotary Club.

Most Managers Engineers

Representatives of the National Municipal League, Richard S. Childs, secretary of the Short Ballot Association, of which Woodrow Wilson is president, and M. M. Baker, chairman of the executive commission and editor of the Engineering News, are among the special representatives present.

As Ohio has two cities having the commission-manager form of government and Michigan has three it is expected and urged by the Michiganders that the next convention be held in that state.

In almost every case, the city managers present are civil engineers. This because such men's judgment and attainments are considered to be well-balanced, and sufficiently broad to enable them to handle with ability and intelligence the problems of a city.

SPECIAL RADIO SQUAD PROPOSED FOR THE U. S. NAVY

Rear Admiral Griffin Also Recommends That the Government Make Its Own Apparatus

WASHINGTON — The United States navy is behind other navies in wireless development, although great progress in this work was made during the past year, according to the annual report of Read Admiral R. S. Griffin, chief of the navy bureau of steam engineering, made public today. He recommended a specialized expert navy personnel for development work. He also recommended the standardization of radio apparatus through government manufacture.

The wireless stations at Colon and Balboa, the terminals of the Panama canal, are being rebuilt to meet the demand for increased commercial business brought by the opening of the canal. The construction of the new high powered radio station on the isthmus will be completed by the end of the year.

The admiral said the $1,000,000 appropriated for the construction of the chain of high power stations, including the Philippines, Hawaii and the California coast, is less than half of the amount appropriated by other nations for radio construction covering a similar distance, and will require economy.

BELGIAN GIFTS TO BE UNMARKED

NEW YORK—The American commission for relief in Belgium has announced that an inscription of any sort inside or outside the packages might subject the entire consignment to confiscation by officials suspicious of a military code message.

The prohibition extends to expressions of sympathy and even initials of senders. Private marks or tags are equally objectionable. The neutrality conditions under which such goods go from Rotterdam into Belgium are that positively no mark or message of any description is permitted to which German officials could object.

CONFERENCE ON SOUTH AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

Agents of Twenty Republics and Secretary Bryan to Discuss Presence of Belligerent Ships

WASHINGTON—Questions arising between nations of South America and belligerent countries of Europe led, Wednesday, to the calling of a conference for next Tuesday of the governing board of the Pan-American Union.

Before this board, which consists of the diplomatic representatives here of 20 American republics, with the secretary of state of the United States as chairman ex-officio, will come the various proposals which have been made by Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Ecuador for a stronger assertion of the rights of neutrals and the exclusion of belligerent warships from the waters of the Americas.

Evidence of a serious advance of the situation in South America due to the presence of belligerent warships on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was contained in a despatch received Wednesday night by Eduardo Suarez-Mujica, the Chilean ambassador, from the minister of foreign affairs at Santiago.

The fear is expressed that Germany's alleged violation of the neutrality of Chile may influence the other belligerents to disregard the territorial jurisdiction of Chile and perhaps cause them to send their warships within, the three-mile limit to stop German operations.

HOLLAND PERMITS GOODS TO PASS, ATTACHE REPORTS

WASHINGTON—Embargo regulations imposed on certain articles by the Dutch government since the outbreak of the war do not apply to shipments received at Dutch ports in transit to Germany or elsewhere beyond the border, according to a cablegram received Wednesday by Secretary Redfield from E. W. Thompson, commercial attache at the United States embassy in Berlin, who is at The Hague, en route to his post.

The message says, in part:

"Transit is permitted for all shipments without exception that arrive in Holland, destined for Germany or elsewhere. There are certain formalities which must be observed, namely merchants or agents must declare such shipments to be in transit either before or after the arrival of such cargoes at Dutch ports, and secure a transit permit from customs authorities at the port of entry.

"In cases of shipments where declarations for transit are made after arrival of cargo, it must be proved that the goods were destined for foreign countries before the arrival of shipments."

ARCHITECTS PICK ELECTION SLATE

WASHINGTON—The following officers are slated for election at the national convention today of the American Institute of Architects: R. Clipton Sturgis of Boston, president; Thomas R. Kimball, of Omaha, Neb., first vice-president; D. Knickerbocker Boyd, of Philadelphia, second vice-president; Burt L. Fenner, of New York, secretary, and J. C. Mauran, of St. Louis, treasurer.

Open competition for plans for public buildings and standardization of architects' fees were committee recommendations. The institute's gold medal will be presented tonight to Louis Pascal, French architect. French Ambassador Jusserand, and Secretary of State Bryan will speak.

HARVARD REFUSAL TO AID FAIR CRITICIZED

Harvard University's unwillingness to furnish a class book or annual for the Panama Pacific Exposition is criticized in a letter received by the Harvard Alumni Bulletin from W. Carson Ryan, Jr. '07, of the bureau of education, Washington, D. C. A government representative made a request for such a hand book to be put in the special section reserved for colleges and universities, but was informed that Harvard would not take part in the exhibition. Mr. Ryan said that perhaps the class of 1914 would furnish a book for the collection.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY NEEDLEWORK GUILD

Mrs. Thomas S. Lockwood was elected president of the Boston branch of the Needlework Guild of America yesterday at its annual meeting at the Hotel Ludlow. Other officers chosen were Mrs. W. Scott Fitz, honorary president; Mrs. George H. Flint, secretary, and Mrs. John H. Morison, treasurer. More than 2000 new articles were distributed yesterday from the temporary headquarters at the Ludlow.

SOUTH BOSTON CAR LINE IS EXTENDED

Car service between South Boston and Charlestown is to be restored Saturday noon, when a 10-minute service will be reestablished. The line of cars which is now operating from Dorchester street to Broadway, through South Boston and the Boylston street subway, is to be extended and will run through to Sullivan square. This is in accordance with a recent order of the public service commission.

THIS Free "Help Wanted" and "Situations Wanted" department of The Christian Science Monitor aims to bring together those needing employees and those seeking work. As references are required as to the good character and satisfactory ability of each advertiser, it is hoped that those looking for employment, or for workers, will find this department useful. Any unsatisfactory experience should be reported to the Advertising Manager, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE MONITOR FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

FOR "HELP WANTED" AND "SITUATIONS WANTED" ONLY

The conditions under which advertisements will be published free in this department are:

SITUATIONS WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, and one letter of reference, to be kept in our files, as to good character, and one name and address of a reliable person who will certify as to the satisfactory ability of the advertiser.

HELP WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, together with written or other evidence of good character.

In all cases the full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication, or advertisement will not be considered.

Name of Advertiser.....

Street....., *City*.....

State....., *Country*.....

The advertiser's satisfactory ability may be learned by writing to

....., *Street*.....

City....., *State*.....

The attached written reference as to good character is by.....

AN advertisement fulfilling the conditions expressed in the Coupon at the left will be run free for six days in this department. The offer does not apply to advertisements for work to be done at home, nor to those soliciting business patronage, nor to those in which the compensation is paid "on commission." State your "want" in twenty words, attach the Coupon, entirely filled out, with letter of reference and mail to the Monitor Employment Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Advertisers Not Wishing to Use This Department May Have Acceptable Advertisements Published on the Classified Advertising Pages at the Rates Printed at the Head of Such Pages

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

JOB PRESS FEEDER WANTED about 18 or 19 years of age, experienced; one willing to do errands as well. Apply E. F. CALVERT, 560 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. 5

TOP STITCHERS wanted experienced on post machines. THOMAS G. PLANT CO., Center and Bickford sts., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 9

WANTED—Thoroughly competent slater and all-round roofer; must have reliable references; apply at once. F. W. BLOOD ROOFING CO., Manchester, N. H. 30

WANTED—Pressman; experienced man on Harris automatic press. BAKER-VAWTER CO., Holyoke, Mass. 8

WANTED—Wire grille workers; experienced men on round and flat wire work; steady work. JAMES A. GLASS, 27 Purchase st., Boston. 8

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted for three ladies in apartment; sleep in; Canadian, Scandinavian or colored. Apply after 2 o'clock, MRS. ALICE W. HASERICK, 195 Huntington av., Suite 3, Boston 30

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

REQUIRED in refined family of two, capable working housekeeper, age not over 40, of plain, sensible appearance, fond of country and wishing permanent home; references. MRS. F. A. WILCOX, 63 Oakwood rd., Newtonville, Mass. 6

WANTED—Refined woman, Swedish preferred, to do general housework for one lady; modern conveniences and pleasant home. MRS. A. E. SCOTT, 57 Elm st., Rockville, Conn. 30

WANTED—At once, thoroughly competent German cook and houseworker; good position. B. BERNARD, 2 Warwick pl., Winchester, Mass.; tel. 702-M Win. 30

WANTED—A quiet young girl (white or colored), to take care of two children, one 5 and one 3 years; a girl that is experienced in taking care of children. MARION H. NORTH JAMES, 256 Park st., Newton, Mass. 5

WANTED—A middle-aged housekeeper; good home; no washing or ironing; wages $1.50 per week. MRS. H. B. TEDFORD, 10 Mt. Vernon st., Marblehead, Mass. 8

WANTED—A girl to answer telephone in a professional office. Apply between 2 and 3, DR. M. P. von DAVID, Room 314, 420 Boylston st., Boston. 9

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN, 24, experienced, wants office work or position as collector; best of references. EDMUND T. PARKER, 23 Chester st., Danvers, Mass. 8

AMERICAN (24) wants work; do anything; $12 a week smallest salary; personal interview desirable; best of references. EDWIN G. BARRETT, 177 Allen av., Lynn, Mass. 2

A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN desires position as janitor of department house or office building; strictly temperate; fireman's license; best of reference. CHAS. HODGKINS, Mansfield, Mass. 5

ART STUDENT desires position with commercial artist or designer where there is a good opportunity to learn; compensation expected for services. ALFRED W. NASON, 8 Batavia st., Boston. 9

ATTENDANT, male, well recommended, good all-round man, middle-aged, married; very willing, and ready to go anywhere, any distance. JOSEPH J. MERCIER, 149 Canterbury st., Worcester, Mass. Tel. Park 4069-M. 5

BAKER—Young man wants to take charge of small shop, or go as second; steady and reliable; good references. FRANK McLEAN, 144 Worcester st., Suite 5, Boston. 8

BOY, 19, capable and willing to work, would like employment. EDWIN JOHNSON, care D. E. Agnew, Bowditch Estate, Framingham Center, Mass. 5

BUTLER, PORTER, HOUSEMAN—General work of any kind wanted by reliable, willing man. SOLOMON BRINCKLEY, 5 Burbank st., Boston. 9

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BUTLER or general houseworker—Colored young man, bright and willing, desires work in privae family; will go anywhere. AUGUSTUS CORBIN, 764 Main st., Cambridge, Mass. 9

BUTLER, PORTER OR JANITOR—Will do any kind of general work; 3 years' Back Bay references. Tel. B. B. 7242-M. WM. WOODSON, 32 Newcomb st., Boston. 30

CHAUFFEUR—Young man with 3½ years' experience driving various makes of cars desires position; references. JOHN W. BAKER, 52 Central st., Auburndale, Mass. 5

CHAUFFEUR wants position; 11 years' experience, 7 in last place; best of reference. A. D. MARCY, 171 Huntington av., Boston. 3

CHAUFFEUR wants position with private family; careful driver, good habits, good references from last employer, good reasons for leaving. FREEMAN SIMMS, 2 Harvard sq., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2155-J, 1894-M Brookline. 3

CHAUFFEUR, experienced married man, best of references. J. S. McGREGOR, R. F. D. No. 2, Killingly, Conn. 2

CHAUFFEUR, taking auto salesmanship school course desires position for morning work at nominal compensation; substantial references. WM. W. NEWTON, JR., 55 Marion st., Brookline, Mass. 2

CHAUFFEUR, GENERAL MAN, married, desires permanent position with private family; would also go as coachman; 7 years' experience; good references. ROBERT WALLIS, 91 Newtonville av., Newton, Mass. 2

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; wife (Swedish) first-class cook; man 11 years' experience driving and repairing; excellent references. A. WARREN, 116 Huntington av., Boston; tel. B. B. 21882. 2

CHAUFFEUR (26) would like position in private family or on light truck; 6 years' experience; 4 years with last family; strictly temperate. Address W. E. BAUER, 15 Stratton st., Dorchester, Mass. 5

CHAUFFEUR—Young colored man wants position, or as handy man around the house. LEONARD ROBINSON, 11 Worcester st., Boston. 7

CHAUFFEUR (Swedish, 36), married, no children, desires permanent position; 8 years chauffeur, 10 coachman; reliable driver; temperate; handy utility man; wife first-class cook or laundress, if required; excellent references. JOHN JOHNSON, 30 Lawrence st., Boston. 7

CIRCULAR SAWYER, engineer, millwright, all-round boxmaker, plane man, and with 6 years' experience as janitor, steam roller or stone crusher; D. FRED LUNIER, 6 Poplar st., Milford, Mass. 9

COACHMAN-HOUSEMAN, married, no children; thoroughly experienced; best of reference; understands care of fine horses, country place, poultry, garden, etc.; will take work as night watchman. CORNELIUS CASEY, 15 Belvidere st., Boston. 9

COLORED MAN, married, wants work as janitor or porter; very handy with tools, and experienced in house heating and cleaning. ETHAN T. HENRY, 210 Pleasant st., Malden, Mass. 5

ELEVATOR MAN wants situation, or general work of any kind. WM. A. BUCKLEY, 43 Pinckney st., Boston. 8

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, 24, seeks position in Hartford or Boston; start $8. H. BARTON COOK, 40 West st., Hartford, Conn. 30

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wants position offering advancement; hours and salary secondary consideration; A1 references. GEORGE C. WHITMAN, 15 Auburn pl., Watertown, Mass. 5

GENERAL MAN, reliable, temperate and honest American, for gentleman's place. H. H. DAVIS, 118 West Concord st., Boston. 3

GENERAL MAN — Experienced colored man with references would like steady position or day's work, to do anything. ALBERT SEYMOUR, 16 Burbank st., Boston. 7

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HANDY MAN, 36, desires general work; private family or mercantile house, anywhere; understands furnaces, tools and brushes; Y. M. C. A. graduate; chauffeur's license; any salary to start; references. THOMAS F. BRADY, 10 Rutherford av., Charlestown, Mass. 3

HIGH SCHOOL BOY wishes place to work after school and Saturdays; good references; no particular kind of work preferable. WALTER WHITE, 23 Heath st., Everett, Mass 3

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE (21), three years' practical and technical experience on woolens, wishes to learn designing; best references. WALTER H. SPAULDING, Cavendish, Vt. 5

JANITOR OR GARDENER—Competent; married, no children; strictly temperate and reliable; over 12 years' best of Brookline references. Address THOMAS CONNOR, 73 Longwood av., Brookline, Mass. 8

MACHINIST ERECTING ENGINEER—Engine work a specialty; steam or gasoline, marine or stationary, and automobiles; large experience. GEO. ANST, 6 Newbern st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 9

MAN AND WIFE want work; farm preferred but will take anything; gentleman's place, or other work together. J. A. BAILEY, R. F. D., Shelburne Falls, Mass. 8

PORTER or janitor; good all-round man. JOSEPH H. PERRY, 79 Camden st., Boston. 5

PORTUGUESE GENTLEMAN speaking three foreign languages wishes clerical or any other position; good correspondent. Address MANOEL A. LEAO, 382 Hanover st., Boston. 8

SALESMAN, 2 years in South America, desires position selling to South American trade, by traveling or as resident representative in Buenos Aires and Valparaiso. SETH LEE, 141 Milk st., Boston. 3

SALESMAN, experienced, desires position with first-class firm handling toilet supplies; highest references. JACOBY CLUB OF BOSTON, 79 Milk st., Boston. 30

SITUATION wanted by a halftone finisher experienced in three-color work. Address CHAS. H. FEWKES, 53 Maple st., Newton, Mass. 8

THIRD CLASS ENGINEER wants position; will go anywhere. Address JOHN LORD, General Delivery, Holyoke, Mass. 8

TUTOR desires employment; elementary and advanced subjects; Harvard graduate. W. C. Miller, A.B., 67 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass. 5

WANTED by experienced middle-aged man, position as janitor in school or any place; understands farm work and care of furnaces; strictly temperate; good references. J. MAHAN, 212 High st., Hartford, Conn. 2

WANTED—A position by a Swedish man (27); reference; willing to accept any kind of employment. VALD LINDEM, 72 W. Cedar st., Boston. 5

WANTED by experienced fireman, second-class license, handy with tools. B. THORESEN, 106 Clarendon st., Springfield, Mass. Phone 594-J. 3

WANTED—Situation as office boy and general helper; young man with some experience, and good references. GORSOF MARVOTIAN, 71 Marlboro st., Chelsea, Mass. 9

YOUNG MAN with a little mechanical experience desires position; can furnish references. HENRY LANG, 45 Houghton st., Dorchester, Mass. 30

YOUNG MAN (19), experienced automobile accessory salesman, also familiar with clerical work, desires position with opportunity for advancement. JOHN L. SHEA, 108 Phillips st., Roxbury, Mass. 3

YOUNG MAN, 24, neat, wants situation as waiter in restaurant or lunch room; willing to start at modest pay; some experience. L. W. SIGMUND, 11½ Joy st., Boston. 3

YOUNG MARRIED MAN desires work at anything honest; fair knowledge of sign painting and candy making; handy with carpenter's tools; best of references. C. D. GONGOULIS, 216 Hemenway st., Boston. 30

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position with civil engineer or contractor; experienced timekeeper and foreman, also as rodman or chainman. SIDNEY W. MONAHAN, 316 Huntington av., Boston. 5

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires work two or three evenings a week, excepting Saturday and Sunday; willing and obliging. WM. J. CONDELL, 63 Smith st., Roxbury, Mass. 5

YOUNG MAN (23) desires position as assistant shipper or clerk in wholesale house; best of references. JOSEPH G. MACKENZIE, 16 Francis st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Brook. 4847-W. 7

YOUNG MAN, experienced in window trimming wishes work in or around Boston; references. J. D. WHITE, 18 Bowdoin st., Boston. 8

YOUNG MASTER in boys' school, college graduate, desires position during vacation, Dec. 19-Jan. 5. HENRY A. NICHOLS, Manor School, Stamford, Conn. 8

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMERICAN WOMAN of experience and ability wishes position as housekeeper with small refined family; no laundry work. MRS. MAY B. HENDERSON, 192 Austin st., Newtonville, Mass. 8

ATTENDANT—Practical, refined American woman desires position to care for lady; willing to help with other duties; highest credentials; Boston suburbs preferred. LUCIE BURROWS, 2051 Commonwealth av., Auburndale, Mass. 9

ATTENDANT, middle-aged, desires position; long experience; best families; highest references; small place good home. S. L. MacKENZIE, 71 Orange st., Waltham. Tel. 937-M. 7

ATTENDANT COMPANION, experienced, desires position; would care for an infant; references. MRS. A. M. ELIOT, 51 Upland rd., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Br. 6194-W. 7

A WOMAN, experienced, wants position for halfdays; secretaryship, music, primary English, companion. Address MISS H. CARPENTER, 142 Hemenway st., Suite 1, Boston. 30

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, competent and reliable; correspondence with or without dictation; typewriting, adding machine; able to handle detail work. MISS S. VARNEY, 72 Edison pk., Quincy, Mass. 5

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS or laundress—Situation wanted in nice family; or would do general work for one or two; plain cooking. MRS. LOUISE NASON, 1 James st., Boston. 5

COLORED WOMAN would like position as waitress, chambermaid or attendant, in city, or would do day's work of any kind. ADELINE PUGH, 6 Laurel st., W. Everett, Mass. 2

COMPANION to lady, housekeeper, or take charge in lodging house; best of references given. F. H. MARSTON, 7 Newhall st., Lynn, Mass. 8

COOK (colored), competent and experienced, desires position, or would do laundering or day work. MRS. SARAH CHILDESS, 12 Allston Hts. st., Allston, Mass. 7

COOK, LAUNDRESS OR HOUSEWORKER—Middle-aged woman with experience wants situation. ANNIE FRIEL, 21 E. Concord st., Boston 9

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK—Experienced woman wants situation; willing to do some washing; would accommodate; city or country. BESSIE GALLAGHER, 6 Casenove st., Boston. 3

DAY WORK wanted; laundry, cleaning, etc.; will go anywhere; experienced. MARY GLYNN, 41 Orchard st., Beachmont, Mass. 3

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day. S. J. HUGHEN, 99 Appleton st., Boston. Tel. 7889-W B. B. 1

EDUCATED FRENCHWOMAN would like few hours' work daily; good sewer, competent to care for lady's wardrobe; good knitter. MME. ELAINE POTTS, 9 Norfolk st., suite 1, Boston. 1

EXPERIENCED CHILD'S NURSE, English, wishes position to take care of one or two small children; excellent references. MISS M. PARKINSON, care Luckins, Bridge st., Essex, Mass. 30

EXPERIENCED WAITRESS wants position; table or counter work. Call or write JOSIE McINTYRE, 9 Wellington st., Boston. 1

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by West Indian woman. ELIZ. WILLIAMS, 391 Northampton st., Boston. 3

GOOD RELIABLE GIRL with two years' experience would like position as mother's helper or nurse girl. VIOLET PEARL SMALL, Merriam st., So. Lincoln, Mass. 3

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, 38, would like position; good housekeeper; pleasant disposition; good plain cook; best references. FRANCES STODDARD, High st., E. Weymouth, Mass. 3

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman, experienced and competent, desires position with couple of business people, or as attendant. MRS. CAROLINE REYNOLDS, 907 Washington st., Abington, Mass. 3

LAUNDRESS desires family work to take home; city reference for capability on shirts, shirtwaists, dresses and lingerie. MRS. B. CROSSWHITE, 662 Shawmut av., Boston. 30

LAUNDRESS wants work to take home or will go out by the day. PINKIE B. BURKS, 20 Buckingham st., Boston. 9

MAID, experienced manicurist and shampooer, also capable of sewing and fitting; young colored girl wants situation; willing to travel. ESTELLA COLES, 17 Dilworth st., suite 3, Boston. 5

MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN with experience, wishes position as attendant; references furnished. MISS A. ADA WHITTEN, 14 High st., Belfast, Me. 3

PASTRY COOK or housekeeper, well recommended, competent woman, desires position; first-class cook. MRS. J. AUSTIN, care De Costa, Suite 1, 56 Norway st., Boston. 3

POSITION wanted by a capable, experienced woman as attendant or companion-housekeeper; good references. Address MRS. ELLEN WADHAM, 1730 Commonwealth av., Brookline, or call tel. Brookline 5053-W after 4 p. m. 8

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, college education and knowledge of French and German, desires position. MARGARET E. MACKENDRICK, 96 Botolph st., Atlantic, Mass. 30

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman wants a position as cook in private family; willing to do some washing; city or country; wages $6-7. BESSIE MOFFATT, 7 Corning st., Boston. 8

TYPIST, confidential clerk; businesslike young lady desires situation; five years' real estate experience MISS L. CUMLA, 112 Greenwood st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Dor. 4023-W. 2

VISITING GOVERNESS (German), kindergarten training, wishes position; fond of children and very experienced; can teach French, German and music; best of references. D. G. FULCERI, 30 Rosemont rd., No. Weymouth, Mass. 30

WANTED—Household sewing and dressmaking, by day, or work in private families; hours 9 to 5; $2 day and car fare; references. MISS T. ELSIE GOODRIDGE, 20 Orne st., Salem, Mass.; tel. 1680-W. 1

WANTED—By first class seamstress, all kinds of sewing by day weekly mending, etc., or will work with dressmaker; please write. MRS. EMMA MATHER, 33 Clarendon st., Boston. 30

WANTED—To take child out few hours daily or accommodate; also experienced waitress for suppers or parties. Address ISABELLE GRAY, 82 Maywood st., Roxbury, Mass. 7

WANTED—Position to teach sewing in public schools or institution; good experience; references. MRS. N. V. HARWARD, 9 Stickney av., Somerville, Mass. 3

WANTED—Position to do light housework in family of two or as chambermaid. MRS. NEWELL, Grove st., Spencer, Mass. 3

WANTED—Housekeeping position by a refined, competent person; best of references. M. SMITH, care Capen, Washington st., Canton, Mass. Phone 65-1. 3

WANTED—Day work of any kind by strong, energetic woman, well recommended. MRS. F. STEEMAN, 728 E. 8th st., South Boston. 5

WANTED by neat colored woman, laundry work in small family by day or hour, or few hours' work mornings. FRANCES JEFFRIES, 50 Market st., Cambridge, Mass. 3

WANTED—General housework by the day or week; good worker; good references. MRS. ANNA HEALY, 5 Worthington st., Boston. 8

WANTED—Position as companion, or would like reading by the hour. MRS. E. J. MINNER, 426 Mass. av., Suite 1, Boston. 8

WANTED—Position as second girl and table maid with family that appreciates reliability and good service; best of reference from last employment of several years. ROSE DOHERTY, 56 North Beacon st., Watertown, Mass. 3

WANTED by a colored girl, situation as a nursemaid for one or two young children; best of references. Phone N. North 500. Address EMMA BROOMFIELD, 48 Buckingham st., Boston. 8

WANTED—Laundry work by day or week, or will do general work. FLORA BLACK, 35 Lawrence st., Boston. 3

WELL RECOMMENDED LADIES' MAID, speaking Italian, some English and French, wishes position with nice lady; best city references. Write A. RINZONI, 382 Newbury st., Boston. 8

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wishes place with couple or adult; can take entire charge; references given. MRS. LAURA FRENDENBERGER, 36 Holton st., Allston, Mass. 2

YOUNG GERMAN LADY, well educated, 3 languages, fair English, would give services in good family for home and time for study. Reply by letter only. K. LIESKE, 136 Academy Hill rd., Brighton, Mass. 2

YOUNG LADY desires work afternoons as assistant to dressmaker or as attendant in dentist's office; would care for children. DAGMAR NIELSON, 656 Huntington av., Suite 29, Boston. 3

YOUNG WOMAN (French) desires position as governess or companion; refined family; best French spoken; best references. MLLE. L. GREMMOT, 28 Appleton st., Boston. Oxford 5023-M. 9

PROGRESSIVE PARTY TO BE MAINTAINED

Executive Committee Unanimous in Determination to Keep Up the Contest for Its Policies — To Call Convention for 1916

CHICAGO — Ninety-one Progressives from 34 states, in a conference session of the executive committee of the party, Wednesday expressed their confidence in the party's policies and their determination to continue it in action.

Reports were heard from various states, and a statement was issued by the executive committee through its chairman, George W. Perkins of New York, declaring that the organization should continue, and that the national committee should be asked to fix the time and place for the national convention in 1916.

Three sessions of the conference were held in the rooms of the Chicago Progressive Club, and the statement of Miss Jane Addams, member of the executive committee, that she was now "more enthusiastic than ever in the cause of the Progressive party," apparently expressed the sentiments of all.

The subject of amalgamation with either of the older parties was not brought up.

The statement issued after the meeting said in part:

"The industrial depression and the consequent reaction against the Democratic tariff was undoubtedly the issue which primarily determined the reactionary results of the recent election. The Republican and Democratic parties have passed tariffs by the old method of logrolling and the people have now successively repudiated both.

"Progressive policies are permanent, and it is now more than ever evident that the Progressive party today is the necessary organ for their realization."

C. K. Davis presented a tabulation of the votes of the party in the November election showing a total of 1,746,118, divided as follows: New England, 70,171; middle Atlantic states, 311,290; South Atlantic, 73,736; middle West, 623,722; Western, 667,199.

AWARDS MADE AT STATE FARM SHOW

WORCESTER, Mass.—Awards in the milk, cream and butter show, the apple show and the exhibits of boys' and girls' state clubs were made Wednesday, the second day of the public sessions being held by the state board of agriculture in Horticultural hall.

Worcester milk won first place in the class consisting of board of health inspection in the dairy show, with a score of 96.60. L. J. Kendall of Worcester won the milk sweepstakes. Alden Derby of Leominster won the apple sweepstakes. Harold Turner of North Reading won the potato sweepstakes in the boys' and girls' exhibit, and Warren Cheney of Montgomery won the corn sweepstakes in the boys' and girls' exhibit.

BOARD CONTINUES TRAFFIC CENSUS

Pursuing a study of rapid transit in the metropolitan area, the public service commission today had inspectors at the Dudley street terminal of the Boston Elevated, at one of the squares in Everett and at Huntington and Massachusetts avenues recording the number of passengers on cars, the number of cars passing their points and time details.

Other places are to be investigated until a thorough study of the street car system has been completed

U. S. REPORT ON ARMOR PLANT EXPECTED SOON

No Legislation on Plan for Government Plant Looked For However, at the Coming Session of Congress at Washington

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — It is understood that there will be no attempt, at the coming session of Congress, to bring up the question of a government armor factory with a view to legislation. This subject, except for the report of a special investigating committee, will go over until the new Congress. That anything will be done then is believed to be unlikely.

The investigating committee, composed of the chairman of the Senate and House naval committees and the naval chief of ordnance, are said not to have been successful in their quest for information among the steel factories of Pennsylvania. The owners of those factories, it is said, have for the most part declined to furnish the committee with detailed information, claiming that this declination was based on the law of self-preservation.

The committee may report before the holidays, but it is said that the report cannot contain the detailed figures which must lie at the base of any governmental action. It is hinted that the object of the advocates of the plant will perhaps be met if it can be discovered through the investigation that armor plate can be obtained under contract at figures below existing quotations.

There is a further hint that Congress may adopt the method applying to the purchase of powder, and fix a price which the government shall pay for armor plate. Such an arrangement, it is claimed, would be much less expensive in the long run than a government plant.

It has been estimated that it would take from five to ten years to build a government plant and put it in condition to turn out economically a sufficient quantity of armor plate for government use.

LAW SCHOOL REFUSES GIRLS

Harvard authorities are not yet ready to open the law school to Radcliffe students, according to an announcement made yesterday. For several years Radcliffe graduates have sought admission to the course and have asked that a course for girls be established, that they might study under the professors from the Harvard law school.

PEACE EFFORTS IN COLORADO ARE DESCRIBED

Governor Ammons Tells U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations How He Tried to Settle Mine Strike and Keep Order

DENVER, Col.—Detailing efforts of Secretary of Labor Wilson and himself to bring about a settlement of the Colorado strike a year ago, Gov. E. M. Ammons testified Wednesday at the opening of the investigation of the strike by the United States commission on industrial relations.

Governor Ammons recited the early history of the strike, stating that he did not call out the state militia until the demand for such action from southern Colorado was almost unanimous.

From the outset, Governor Ammons said, he was anxious to bring about peace. Early efforts failed, he said, because the operators declined to meet the international officials of the United Mine Workers. In November of last year Secretary of Labor Wilson came here and as a result three operators met with three representatives of the miners. These representatives had agreed on all points in controversy, he said, except wages and recognition of the union.

He declared Secretary of Labor Wilson had agreed to a plan of settlement based on these conferences. The operators also accepted this plan, he said, but the miners rejected it. Later another plan was submitted which the operators rejected.

COUNCILMAN IS TEACHER

MALDEN, Mass.—Councilman C. Archer Stockbridge of Ward 5 has been elected a substitute teacher in the evening schools, and will be instructor in bookkeeping at the Central Evening School.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities, and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

More Roxbury estates are sold and deeds placed on record today. James W Reardon has purchased the three-story brick factory building situated on the corner of Roxbury and Gardner streets, together with 8900 square feet of land. Total assessment is $27,900, of which $7900 applies on the land. Mary D. H. Prang conveyed title.

A small dwelling house property located No. 12 Stafford street, near Dennis street, belonging to Catherine L. McMorrow, has been sold to Gustav Soderstrom. There is a 2½-story frame building and 2030 square feet of land. All valued at $2600 with $900 of that amount in the lot.

Another small transaction reported was the frame stable property on Sachem street, near Parker Hill avenue, owned by John Hermann. This parcel includes 9343 square feet of land. All assessed for $2600 of which the land carries $2100. Albert A. Smith is the buyer.

One of the improved properties sold in Dorchester today is located No. 50 Southern avenue, corner of Whitfield street, being a frame dwelling house and 3238 square feet of land. The improvements are valued at $5500 and the land for $1000. Ella A. Page, grantor, and William H. Barstow, buyer.

BROOKLINE AND DORCHESTER

Henderson & Ross report final papers passed in the sale by Robert M. Goode of the three-story brick apartment building, numbered 112 Pleasant street, Brookline, near Coolidge Corner. The lot contains about 4000 feet of land. The property being new, is not yet assessed, but is valued at about $22,000. George T. Andrew buys for investment.

The same brokers report final papers passed for the estate of Elizabeth Andrew for the two three-apartment frame dwellings numbered 22 and 26 Trescott street, Dorchester. The location is near Uphams Corner. The lot contains about 7000 feet of land and the total tax value is $15,000. Robert M. Goode buys for investment.

WEST END AND SOUTH END SALES

Title to the 4 story brick building No. 49 Revere street near Grove street has been transferred by Bella Oppenheim to Bessie Shneider et al., and includes 1066 square feet of land. All valued by the assessors at $11,800. The land carries $4300 of this amount.

Sara S. Lubin also bought a West End property, situated No. 3 Rollins Place near Revere street, consisting of a two-story and basement brick house standing on 595 square feet of land. This parcel is taxed on $2000 of which $1200 is land value.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a property owned by Frank W. Boles of No. 19 Thorndike street, near Sherwin street. There is a three-story swell-front brick dwelling worth $2300 and 916 square feet of land valued at $1000, making a total assessment of $3300. Harry Geller is the purchaser.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Court st., 140, ward 6; A. P. Collins, A. J. Carpenter, Jr.; brick stores and offices.
Shepton st., 46-50, ward 24; Geo. N. Douse, G. P. Fallakela; frame dwelling.
Homer av., 102, ward 20; Dan'l. J. McLean; frame dwelling.
Redlands rd., 22-24, ward 23; Alice McLean, Elmer Buckley; frame dwelling.
Dunster rd., 46, ward 23; Alfred E. Casey, C. W. Bixby; frame dwelling.
Ferndale st., 6-10-14, ward 24; Joseph Levine, Silverman Eng. Co.; frame dwelling.
Claybourne st., 47-51-53, ward 20; Lillian A. Douse, T. J. Lyons; frame dwelling.
Nickish av., 35-41, ward 23; Jno. T. Hosford, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.
Tyndale st., 86-101, ward 23; Jno. T. Hosford, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.
Winter st., 24, ward 7; A. Stowell Co.; alter stores, etc.
Boylston st., 429A, ward 11; Mayflower Tea Room Co., C. H. Blackall; alter stores and offices.
Summer st., 126-128, ward 7; Henry F. Philips, Edwin P. Tobin; alter stores.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Kenneth Howes, Commr. to Patrick J. Guerin, Adams pl.; d.; $460.
Bella Oppenheim to Bessie Shneider et al., Revere st.; q.; $1.
Frank W. Boles to Harry Geller, Thorndike st.; q.; $1.
John M. Mullowney to Mary A. Mullowney, Lime st., 2 pcs.; q.; $1.
George H. Wood to Louis Yankelewitz, Woodbury st.; q.; $1.
Geo. B. Taylor to Harry W. Taylor, Appleton st., Chandler st., Church st., Columbus av., 7 pcs., Columbus av. and Greenwich pk.; w.; $1.
William P. Morse to Frank R. Gilman, Haven st.; w.; $1.
Rebecca Bychower to Sara S. Lulin, Rollins pl.; w.; $1.
Hosma J. Francis et al., trs., to Hosmer J. Francis et al., Albany st.; q.; $1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Mary Manley to Barbara Manley, W. Fifth st.; w.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

Abraham Finkelstein to Allis Cohen, Saratoga st.; w.; $1.
Delia E. Sullivan est. to Marietta Sullivan et al., Meridian st.; q.; $1.
Marietta Sullivan et al. to P. Robert Greene, Meridian st.; q.; $1.

ROXBURY

James P. Richardson et al., trs., mtgee., to Amy G. Bonney, Perch st.; d.; $1200.
Same to same, Perch st.; d.; $1200.
Amy G. Bonney to James P. Richardson et al., trs., Perch st.; q.; $1.
Same to same, Perch st.; q.; $1.
Amy G. Bonney to James P. Richardson et al., trs., Pike and Perch sts., 3 lots; q.; $1.
John Hermann to Albert A. Smith, Sachem st.; w.; $1.
Catherine L. McMorrow to Gustav Soderstrom, Stafford st.; w.; $1.
Rosa P. Heinzen to Mary D. H. Prang, near Roxbury st.; q.; $1.
Mary D. H. Prang to James W. Reardon, Roxbury st.; w.; $1.

DORCHESTER

John Cunniff, recr. to Hyman Aaronson, Cunningham and Woodcliff sts.; rel.; $1130.
Virginia Miller to Mary E. Cole, Mildred av.; q.; $1.
Ella A. Page to William H. Barstow, Southern av. and Whitfield st.; q.; $1.
Robert Murray to Albert M. Harding, Letterfine ter.; q.; $1.

CAMPAIGN COST OF REPUBLICANS LOWEST IN YEARS

Statement Containing Items of Expense and Amounts Given by Contributors Is Filed

Receipts of $38,920.61 and expenditures of $38,121.92 were the principal totals in the Republican state committee's campaign expense statement filed by its secretary, George A. Bacon of Springfield, with the secretary of the commonwealth. This is said to be the smallest campaign fund with which the committee has waged a campaign since 1907.

The principal items of expense this year were: Conventions, rallies and meetings, $2989.80; payments to legislative committee, city and town committees and other Republican organizations, $14,556.70; advertising, $3866.40; printing and postage, $231.64; headquarters maintenance, $5543.60; traveling expenses of committee, $5225.07; clerical services and typewriting, $3387.21.

While the total receipts this year were smaller than usual, the number of contributors, over 1100, is much in excess of previous years. Among the contributors were: S. W. McCall campaign committee, $1439; W. Murray Crane, William Endicott, Jr., Galen L. Stone, Frank G. Webster and John W. Weeks, each $1000; George A. Draper, George H. Lyman and Frank W. Remick, each $600; Henry C. Atwill, Grafton D. Cushing, S. M. Weld, Frederick G. Crane, W. S. Schuster, Samuel W. McCall and William M. Wood, each $500; Josiah M. Lasell, $400; Louis A. Coolidge and Henry Cabot Lodge, each $350; George von L. Meyer and John L. Saltonstall, each $300; E. D. Brandegee, William Sturgis Bigelow, Frederick P. Fish, A. H. Goetting, H. T. Hayward, Henry S. Hunnewell, David P. Kimball, Arthur H. Lowe and Henry T. Whitin, each $250; Larz Anderson, $225.

THREE IN RACE IN BEVERLY FOR THE MAYORALTY

BEVERLY, Mass.—When the time for filing nomination papers for the municipal election expired at 5 p. m. yesterday the following had qualified to have their names appear on the election ballots Tuesday:

For mayor—Herman A. MacDonald, the present incumbent; Alderman Willard O. Wylie and former Alderman James McPherson.

For aldermen-at-large (three to be elected)—Louis S. Smith, George H. Hurd, Roland B. Lindsay, George W. McNutt, George F. Goldthwait, John C. Kelleher and George H. Leonard.

For aldermen—Ward 1, Harvey J. Ferrier and Harry E. Tripp; ward 2, George P. Irving and Horace W. Woodberry; ward 3, Martin R. Lane and Ernest Whitehead; ward 4, John L. Hanners, Alfred L. Rogers and Howard V. Winchell; ward 5, C. Arthur Foster and John M. Morrison; ward 6, Caleb Loring and William Watt.

School committee—Ward 1, Albert Scott Fraser and Dr. Francis G. Stickney; ward 2, Dr. Melville E. Davenport; ward 3, George D. Alderman.

Several who had circulated papers did not file them.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 490; to Cape Race, N F, 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

SS Gloucester, Norfolk for Boston, was 8 miles northeast of Winter quarter lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS City of Atlanta, Boston for Savannah, was 126 miles southwest of Gay Head at noon Wednesday.

SS Ligonier, with barge, Port Arthur for Beverly, was 15 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 6 p m Wednesday.

SS City of Macon Savannah for Boston, was 62 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 4:10 p m Wedesday.

SS Indian, Jacksonville for Philadelphia, was 219 miles northeast of Tybee at 4 p m Wednesday.

SS John D Rockefeller, New York for Copenhagen, was 181 miles east of Nantucket lightship at 8 a m Wednesday.

SS Santa Cecilia, San Pedro for New York via Charleston and Norfolk, was 1256 miles south of San Pedro at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Washingtonian, New York for San Francisco, was 893 miles south of San Pedro at 8 p m Tuesday.

SS City of Savannah, New York for Savannah, was 110 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS J L Luckenbach, New York for San Francisco, was 504 miles north of Balboa at noon Tuesday.

SS Brazos, New York for San Juan, was 460 miles north of San Juan at noon Tuesday.

SS Zacapa, Colon for New York, was 425 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville for New York, was 279 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Brabant, Tuxpam for Jacksonville, was 232 miles west of Sand Key at noon Wednesday.

SS Antilles, New Orleans for New York, was 80 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Zulia, Mayaguez for New York, was 487 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Ossabaw, Philadelphia for Tampa, etc, was 80 miles north of Jupiter at noon Wednesday.

SS Esperanza, New York via Havana for Veracruz, was 212 miles west of Havana at noon Tuesday.

VESSEL COMES FROM SWEDEN

Carrying a general cargo from Sweden, the Swedish steamship Kalix, Captain Olssen, arrived here this afternoon from Stockholm, Hernosand, Sundfwall and Helsingborg. It is the first steamship to reach Boston from those ports. Adverse conditions forced the vessel to put in at Halifax to replenish coal bunkers last Tuesday. The cargo is for Boston, New York and Baltimore.

SHIPPING AND FISH PIER NEWS

Another large cargo left port today in holds of the United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose, Captain McKinnon, for Havana. The big demand for Maine potatoes in Cuba continues, and every steamer takes out a large consignment. On board the steamer were 7000 sacks potatoes and shipments of onions, machinery, supplies, leather, etc. A. E. Cook of Brighton, a student, was the only passenger. He will make a tour of the West Indies.

Clearing conditions today allowed shipping to move normally again. Belated steamers from coastwise ports arrived, and barges and schooners that have been held here got under way and the harbor presented a busy scene.

Captain Crowell of the steamer H. F. Dimock, which arrived from New York today reported that the gas buoy in Pollock Rip slue, Vineyard sound, was extinguished, and the bell buoy in the slue has been missing for a week, leaving nothing to guide mariners in thick weather.

Outward cargo was begun to be loaded aboard the Cunard liner Tunisiana, Captain Buckley, today. The liner arrived late Wednesday, several days behind the schedule from Liverpool, via New York. Grain was being run into the holds and longshoreman were stowing other cargo today, in efforts to allow departure Saturday or Sunday.

Embarking 75 cabin and 242 steerage passengers at Portland, Me., the White Star liner Arabic, Captain Finch, sailed for Liverpool, via Halifax, at midnight Wednesday, according to word received here today. The Arabic left here Tuesday.

Satisfactory settlement of a strike among the crew of the Leyland liner Canadian, which held the vessel at Liverpool several days, allowed departure Nov. 30. Schedule called for sailing Nov. 19. The men asked additional pay, and it is understood that an agreement was finally reached that was satisfactory to the men.

After discharging Boston shipments of general cargo, the British steamer Kabinga, Captain Robinson, which was captured by the German cruiser Emden, and presented to the wife of Captain Robinson, who happened to be aboard at the time, sailed this afternoon for New York. Another sailing this afternoon was the Danish freighter Arkansas, Captain Egense, for Copenhagen via New York. Shipments taken from here include: 3400 sacks flour, 3000 sacks rolled oats, 7131 bags asbestos, 1000 boxes, 650 half barrels and 250 tierces lard, 450 boxes bacon, 600 bales wool and much general merchandise.

To load a full cargo of grain and general freight for some Scandinavian port, the Norwegian steamer Symra, Captain Handleland, arrived here this afternoon from London. Adverse conditions were encountered at sea. The steamer tied up at pier 43, Hoosac docks, Charlestown.

Wireless reports were received today from the British freighter Francisco indicating that the liner would reach port late tomorrow afternoon from Hull, England. A general cargo is coming here for this port and New York aboard the vessel.

Another change in schedule of the Allan line was announced today. The Numidian, which has been laid up at Glasgow receiving repairs, will be sent here instead of the Pretorian, leaving that port Dec. 12. The Numidian will sail from here Dec. 31.

Demand for codfish is lighter today than it has been in several weeks and the price consequently lower, although the supply continues to be meager. Dealers explain this by saying that New York city consumes a large portion of codfich, and the demand from that city is much lighter just now owing to the taking of large quantities of cod off the New Jersey shores. Wholesale prices on cod at the fish pier today were only 4¾ to 7½ cents, while haddock remains high, owing to continued scarcity and strong demand. The Pontiac, arriving today, completes the second trip this week. Arrivals: Alice, 18,000 pounds; Benjamin Smith, 52,000; Vanessa, 65,000; Manomet, 9200; Harriett, 4600; Angeline C Nunan, 11,600; James & Esther, 17,400; Pontiac, 15,500; Commonwealth, 62,300; Thomas S Gorton, 17,000;; steamer Long Island, 23,500, and steamer Breaker, 21,200. The Long Island also had 3000 soles, 9000 scrod, 100 skates, 300 butterfish; Breaker, 9000 soles, 21,000 scrod; Benjamin Smith, 2000 halibut; Commonwealth, 700 halibut; James & Esther, 2000 scrod, and Vanessa, 100 halibut. Quotations to dealers: Haddock, $5@6.25 per hundredweight; steak cod, $4.75@7.50; market cod, $2.75@3.75; pollock, $2.75; large hake, $4.50; medium hake, $2.75, and cusk, $3.

Coming from Green Bay, Newfoundland to Gloucester, the schooner steamer Baleime, is bringing about 2400 barrels of salt herring in bulk, a large cargo, and the first one from that bay in four years. The craft is due at Gloucester in a short time. Gill netters landed about 240,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock, and the only other arrival today was the schooner John J. Fallon, from the fishing grounds, via Portland, with 50,000 pounds fresh fish.

From Curling, Bay of Islands, N. F., comes news today of the sailing of the schooners J. J. Flaherty, W. C. McKay, Flirt and Judiqua, for Gloucester with cargoes of salt bulk herring. No herring is reported at Bonne bay as yet, but is plentiful in Middle and North Arms. All vessels are doing well. The schooner Monitor, which grounded at Codroy, while bound from Gloucester to Bay of Islands, is reported as likely to become a total loss.

Navigation in the vicinity of the wreck of the schooner Alma E. A. Holmes, sunk off Graves lighthouse Oct. 10, is now unobstructed. The masts of the vessel have been removed. The craft lies in 135 feet of water.

Presence of several hitherto uncharted shoals has been discovered by an officer of the coast and geodetic survey at the approach to Newport harbor from northward. The discovery was made by means of the wire drag. Government charts will be altered to show the shoals.

As a result of a conference of steamship representatives, certain courses for navigation through Long Island sound have been recommended to increase the safety of steamships. Also Cornfield gas and whistling buoy, PS, and Cornfield bell buoy, PS, have been established recently to assist navigation. The exact courses as recommended are published in the government's "Notice to Mariners," issued weekly without cost.

About Dec. 10 the Cape Lookout Shoals light vessel off the North Carolina seacoast is to be returned to its station and the relief vessel withdrawn.

Word reached Boston today of the safe arrival of the Allan liner Sardinian at Glasgow Wednesday. The liner left Boston Dec. 18 with 70 passengers and a large cargo of grain, steel, flour and provisions.

While inbound today from the fishing grounds the Gloucester fishing schooner Richard, Captain Decker, grounded on Georges island. It was freed by the tug Sadie Ross without damage and was towed to the Commonwealth fish pier to land 75,000 pounds fresh groundfish.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Kalix (Swed) Olssen, Stockholm, Hernosand, Sundfwall and Helsingborg.
Str Grecian, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str H F Dimock, Crowell, New York.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor, Me.
Str Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Schr Gordon M Hallett (Br) Gloucester.

Cleared

Str Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk.
Str Grecian, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str H F Dimock, Crowell, New York.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor.
Str Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland.

Sailings

Strs San Jose, Havana and Port Limon, C R; Everett, Norfolk; Melrose, do; Kershaw, do; Grecian, Philadelphia; Suffolk, Norfolk.

Steam lighters Herbert, Newburyport; William H. Moody, Rockport, Mass.

Tugs Savage, with barges Nos 17 and 20, Portsmouth; Cumberland, Baltimore, twg bgs Nos 10, 19 and 24; Portsmouth, supposed Portland, twg bgs P N Co Nos 14 and 20; Murrell, Newburyport; Juno, Lynn.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NEWPORT NEWS, Va, Dec 2—Arrd str Harewood, Cardiff.

NORFOLK, Dec 2—Arrd strs Moorlands, Savannah for Liverpool; George Pyman, Bordeaux via Sandy Hook; Dagland, New York; Malden, from Boston.

Sld str Gloucester, Boston.

BALTIMORE, Dec 2—Sld, strs Newton, Boston; Annetta, Port Antonio.

CHARLESTON, S C, Dec 2—Arrd, str Katahdin, Boston, for Jacksonville, and proceeded.

Sld, strs Demara, Norfolk; Henry Williams, Baltimore.

JACKSONVILLE Dec 2—Arrd, str Persian, Philadelphia; sld, strs Lenape, New York; Merrimack, Baltimore; schr Barbara, Boston.

KEY WEST Fla Dec 2—Arrd, strs Alabama, Port Arthur; Alamo, New York and sld for Tampa and Mobile; Governor Cobb, Havana; schr Atlantic, Mexican ports.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 2—Arrd, strs Meltonian, Liverpool; Pola, from Huelva.

Cld, strs Luchana, Liverpool; Roselands, Genoa via Norfolk; San Juan, Porto Rico; Mercator, Veracruz; Caloria, Tampa.

Sld from Port Eads, strs Dinnamare, Genoa; Den of Ewnie, Liverpool; Momus, New York; Parismina, Bocas del Toro via Colon; Pleiades, San Francisco via Tampa.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 2—Cld strs Kronprinz Olav, Havana; Jean, East San Pedro and San Francisco via New York; Lexington, Boston; J H Devereux, Boston; Quantico, Savannah and Jacksonville; schrs Adriatic, La Have, N S; Northland, Searsport, Me.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today—Strs Thorsa, Cardenas; Sabine, Tampa and Key West; Zinal, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; Ragnarok, Matanzas; Maskigonge, Quebec; Dalrazan, Montevideo; Breufond, London.

Today, strs Regina d'Italia, Mediterranean ports; Virginian, San Francisco and San Pedro; Antilles, New Orleans.

Wednesday, strs Iroquois, San Domingan ports; Herman Frasch, Sabine, Tex.; Jefferson, Newport News and Norfolk; Edison Light, from Providence.

MERGING ROADS WHICH CONNECT, ELLIOTT PLEA

(Continued from page one)

results of $317,310.07, despite rate increases that have gone into effect.

Retrenchments Are Made

Retrenchments had been made at every point, he said, and the situation was being studied from all angles. Continuing he said:

"That the properties now leased or controlled by what is now known as the Boston & Maine system will, as a public utility, better serve the public under one management than if these lines were to be again operated as separate utilities, would seem to need no argument. If that part of New England which is served by the Boston & Maine is to continue to develop, its transportation must be equal in service to the best that it is possible to furnish, and its facilities such as will enable it to reduce transportation costs to the lowest possible point. To produce this result requires the expenditure of large sums. Experts who have examined the property, and officers long connected with the road and familiar with its operation and its needs, have stated that millions should be spent to make it an efficient and economical instrument of transportation; and without attempting to indorse these recommendations in detail, I should say that the necessity for a steady flow of capital into the property for some years is absolutely essential.

Situation Called Critical

"The situation of the Boston & Maine is peculiarly critical because of the way in which the property has been built up. In 1883, prior to important consolidations, the Boston & Maine owned only 124 miles of road and operated only 199 miles. Upon this slender stem there has been built up the present system, partially through purchases and consolidations, but largely through leases of important lines. (Today it owns only 707 miles and leases 1544 miles). This has resulted in the creation of fixed obligations out of all proportion to the equity in the property as represented by the capital stock. In short, the stockholders have an equity of only about 20 per cent in the property of the railroad. The consequence, of course, is that any serious diminution in net earnings wipes out all returns to the stockholders, thus seriously impairing its credit and its ability properly to develop its transportation facilities.

Rentals Exceed Dividends

At the time the leases of the various roads now comprising the Boston & Maine system were made, these roads were generally earning the rentals fixed by the leases, but it should be borne in mind that since that time large additional issues of stock and bonds have been made to pay for capital expenditures made to these properties, so that the rentals are much larger than the dividends and interest paid at the time of the leases. Some of these expenditures have not resulted in increased business or in substantial reduction in operating costs such, for example, as the elimination of grade crossings. In the meantime, the cost of operation generally has materially increased."

Referring to the report of the board to the General Court he said: "You state the fact that the Boston & Maine railroad has short-time notes to the amount of $27,000,000 becoming due within a few months and that its present condition is obviously critical, makes this an appropriate time to reorganize the whole system. It is much better that this reorganization should be, in the main, a result of the agreements of the parties than through the compulsion of the courts or the Legislature. Receivership proceedings for this great system would inevitably cause great hardship and entail many serious losses both upon investors and upon the public, and should, if possible, be avoided.

Directors Work on Plan

"The board of directors of the Boston & Maine are not unmindful of the present situation. They are now at work endeavoring to prepare a plan that will provide a more stable and permanent form of organization for the property than it has had in the past, and in any plan that may be decided upon, legislation in some form will be necessary. Just what form that legislation should take, we are not prepared to say.

"I therefore desire to request, on behalf of the Boston & Maine directors, that the commission, in its report, call attention of the Legislature to the fact that the recommendations of the commission in its report for 1913 are receiving careful consideration, and that the Legislature will be asked to enact legislation enabling the railroad to effect such a reorganization as will remove the disabilities to which attention has been called."

Mr. Buckland said he would file with the commission a report proposing what he considered best toward harmonizing the laws affecting railroads in each state. He is also to submit a report of the obligations of the road with which he is connected.

Woodward Hudson, appearing for the Boston & Albany and the New York Central lines, said that while the laws in New York and Massachusetts were nearly the same so far as railroads were concerned, he advocated absolute uniformity.

RADCLIFFE TO HONOR DEAN

The president and council of Radcliffe College will give a reception in honor of Radcliffe's new dean, Miss Bertha M. Boody, to which the students and faculty and their wives are invited, Tuesday evening

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancelation without notice in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND	
Sailings from New York	
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Dec. 3
*Rotterdam, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 3
*Lusitania, for Liverpool	Dec. 5
Minnehaha, for London	Dec. 5
*Verona, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 5
Regina d'Italia, for Naples	Dec. 5
Madonna, for Naples-Marseilles	Dec. 7
*Duca d'Abruzzi, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 7
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 7
Caserta, for Naples	Dec. 8
*Ancona, for Naples	Dec. 8
*Frederik VIII, for Copenhagen	Dec. 9
*America, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 10
Megantic, for Liverpool	Dec. 12
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Dec. 12
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	Dec. 12
*Rochambeau, for Havre	Dec. 12
Ausonia, for Glasgow	Dec. 12
Orduna, for Liverpool	Dec. 12
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Dec. 12
Minnetonka, for London	Dec. 12
Britannia, for Marseilles	Dec. 13
Lapland, for Liverpool	Dec. 16
Patria, for Naples	Dec. 18
*La Touraine, for Havre	Dec. 19
*New York, for Liverpool	Dec. 19
Transylvania, for Liverpool	Dec. 19
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam	Dec. 19
Baltic, for Liverpool	Dec. 23
St. Louis, for Liverpool	Dec. 26
Pannonia, for Glasgow	Dec. 26
Minnewaska, for London	Dec. 26
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam	Dec. 26
*Chicago, for Havre	Dec. 26
Perugia, for Naples	Dec. 29
*Lusitania, for Liverpool	Dec. 30
Adriatic, for Liverpool	Dec. 30
Sailings from Boston	
Regina d'Italia, for Naples	Dec. 6
*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 12
Sardinian, for Glasgow	Dec. 24
Numidian, for Glasgow	Dec. 31
Sailings from Philadelphia	
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 7
*Merion, for Liverpool	Dec. 19
Stampalia, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 29
Sailings from Portland	
Zeeland, for Liverpool	Dec. 5
Pomeranian, for Glasgow	Dec. 10
Vaderland, for Liverpool	Dec. 12
Dominion, for Liverpool	Dec. 26
Sailings from Halifax	
*Arabic, for Liverpool	Dec. 3
Zeeland, for Liverpool	Dec. 6
Principello, for Bristol	Dec. 11
Letitia, for Glasgow	Dec. 12
Vaderland, for Liverpool	Dec. 13
WESTBOUND	
Sailings from Liverpool	
New York, for New York	Dec. 5
Transylvania, for New York	Dec. 5
Adriatic, for New York	Dec. 9
Dominion, for Portland, Me	Dec. 10
Franconia, for New York	Dec. 12
St. Louis, for New York	Dec. 12
Arabic, for New York	Dec. 16
Haverford, for Philadelphia	Dec. 16
Cameronia, for New York	Dec. 19
Lapland, for New York	Dec. 23
Orduna, for New York	Dec. 26
St. Paul, for New York	Dec. 26
Megantic, for New York	Dec. 30
Sailings from London	
Minnewaska, for New York	Dec. 10
Minnehaha, for New York	Dec. 24
Minnetonka, for New York	Dec. 31
Sailings from Glasgow	
Sardinian, for Boston	Dec. 5
Pannonia, for New York	Dec. 9
Numidian, for Boston	Dec. 12
Cameronia, for New York	Dec. 19
Pomeranian, for Boston	Dec. 26
Columbia, for New York	Dec. 30
Sailings from Havre	
La Touraine, for New York	Dec. 5
Chicago, for New York	Dec. 12
Sailings from Rotterdam	
Potsdam, for New York	Dec. 5
Ryndam, for New York	Dec. 12
Sailings from Genoa	
Stampalia, for New York	Dec. 5
Finland, for New York	Dec. 13
Verona, for New York	Dec. 27
Sailings from Bergen	
Bergensfjord, for New York	Dec. 12
Sailings from Copenhagen	
United States, for New York	Dec. 10

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND	
Sailings from San Francisco	
*China, for Hongkong	Dec. 5
*Sierra, for Honolulu	Dec. 8
*Lurline, for Honolulu	Dec. 8
*Maitai, for Sydney	Dec. 9
*Manchuria, for Hongkong	Dec. 12
*Sonoma, for Sydney	Dec. 22
*Manoa, for Honolulu	Dec. 22
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 26
*Matsonia, for Honolulu	Dec. 30
Sailings from Seattle	
*Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 8
*Aki Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 15
*Panama Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 22
*Cyclops, for Liverpool, via Manila	Dec. 22
*Sado Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 29
Sailings from Tacoma	
*Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 8
*Panama Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 22
Sailings from Vancouver	
*Niagara, for Sydney	Dec. 23
EASTBOUND	
Sailings from Hongkong	
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma	Dec. 9
Korea, for San Francisco	Dec. 22
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma	Dec. 24
Siberia, for San Francisco	Dec. 29
Sailings from Yokohama	
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma	Dec. 9
Mongolia, for San Francisco	Dec. 12
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma	Dec. 23
Sailings from Honolulu	
Sonoma, for San Francisco	Dec. 4
Manoa, for San Francisco	Dec. 8
Niagara, for Vancouver	Dec. 11
Matsonia, for San Francisco	Dec. 16
Sierra, for San Francisco	Dec. 19
Lurline, for San Francisco	Dec. 22
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Dec. 30
Sailings from Sydney	
Ventura, for San Francisco	Dec. 19
Makura, for Vancouver	Dec. 24
Moana, for San Francisco	Dec. 26

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY		
Panama Tr'sp't.	Calcutta	Oct. 13
Yeddo	Calcutta	Oct. 8
Cornelis	Rotterdam	Nov. 19
Memphian	Manchester	Nov. 21
Algol	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Etonian	London	Nov. 14
Kalix	Hernosand via Halifax, N. S.	Oct. 30
Indradeo	Hongkong via Honolulu	
Georgian	San Pedro, Cal.	Nov. 2
FRIDAY, DEC. 4		
Bohemian	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Nebraskan	San Francisco via Balboa	Nov. 23
St. Egbert	Singapore	Oct. 10
Francisco	Hull, Eng.	Nov. 19
SATURDAY, DEC. 5		
Elswick Tower.	Axim, Africa	Nov. 11
Ghazeee	Yokohama via Manila and Singapore	Oct. 25
Regina d'Italia	New York for Naples	
Kentucky	Calcutta	Oct. 23
Falk	Nicaragua	Nov. 27
SUNDAY, DEC. 6		
Bohemian	Liverpool	Nov. 25
MONDAY, DEC. 7		
Atlantic	San Francisco	Nov. 12
Limon	Port Limon, C. R.	
TUESDAY, DEC. 8		
Anglian	London	Nov. 26
Canopic	Naples	Nov. 20
Algeriana	Newcastle, Eng.	Nov. 25
THURSDAY, DEC. 10		
Canadian	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Sagamore	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Dunsley	Liverpool	Nov. 20
SATURDAY, DEC. 12		
Slotjerdijk	Rotterdam	Nov. 29
MONDAY, DEC. 14		
Karonga	Calcutta	Nov. 1
SUNDAY, DEC. 20		
Bolton Castle	Manila	Oct. 28
SUNDAY, DEC. 27		
Valetta	Calcutta	Nov. 13
Fimreite	Buenos Aires	Nov. 27
MONDAY, DEC. 28		
Arrino	Sydney, N. S. W.	Nov. 13
MONDAY, JAN. 4		
Kirkdale	Calcutta	Nov. 19
THURSDAY, JAN. 7		
Linkmoor	Calcutta	Nov. 22

NEW ENGLAND RELIEF SHIP PLAN IS INAUGURATED

Governors and Mayors of Six States Asked to Aid Effort Begun by Advertising Men

Seeking cooperation in a movement to send a ship stocked with New England goods to the European war refugees, the Boston Advertising Agents' Association has appealed to the governors and mayors in the six states. Assistance is also asked from all business, civic, charitable and religious institutions.

Additional subscriptions to the Belgian relief fund have brought it up to $116,164.54. At the meeting in Tremont Temple Tuesday evening $5300 was contributed to the fund. An entertainment is to be held at the Boston Opera house Dec. 14 for this fund. Edward Vroom is to give a double Shakespearean performance.

About $500 was raised for the British imperial relief fund at a meeting of the Welsh Associates of Boston and vicinity in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, last night, when a party was given.

The Cercle Francais of Harvard in conjunction with Radcliffe gave a performance of "Les Petites Godins" last night for the Red Cross.

PANAMA TRIPS ARE ANTICIPATED

Trips through the Panama canal are anticipated this winter by many United States citizens in lieu of tours to Mediterranean shores. Seeing this situation, the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company will conduct two cruises from Philadelphia to San Francisco, providing stopovers at the canal and at San Diego and Los Angeles (San Pedro) in California.

These cruises will be undertaken by two new vessels, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which are nearing completion at Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia. Both steamers will fly the stars and stripes. The first sailing will be from Philadelphia on Jan. 27, while the second steamer will leave Feb. 17.

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 5

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P.O. Letters	*Other articles
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	San Jose	Dec. 3, 9:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	Lusitania	Dec. 4, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
†Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, specially addressed for other destinations (except Luxemburg), via Naples	Verona	Dec. 4, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax	A. W. Perry	Dec. 5, [illegible]:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.

*Except parcel post.

†Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded by this steamer.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, west Asia and East Indies closes Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland mail, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) at 6:30 p. m.; also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon mail, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. Dec. 6 and 7, and 7 a. m. Dec. 7 and 8.

Parcel post mail for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post mail for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Tuesday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P.O.
Hawaii	Sierra	San Fran.	Dec. 3, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Lurline	San Fran.	Dec. 3, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Tacoma Maru	Seattle	Dec. 3, 7 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe)	Maitai	San Fran.	Dec. 4, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Manchuria	San Fran.	Dec. 7, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Aki Maru	Seattle	Dec. 10, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), specially addressed for New Zealand	Sonoma	San Fran.	Dec. 17, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

TRACTION BONDS ARE A FEATURE OF THE TRADING

Business on New York Stock Exchange Shows More Snap and Volume Is Increasing—No Foreign Liquidation Apparent

Decided improvement was noted today in the bond trading on the New York stock exchange. Business was active, prices were strong and the tendency was to broaden. New York Railways 5s were the most prominent in the early trading, recording a good advance. American Telephone 4½s were in demand and advanced fractionally. Interborough Rapid Transit 5s changed hands at 96¾ and 97. July 30 closing price was 97¾. Burlington joint 4s and Bethlehem Steel 5s receded fractionally.

The volume of business is now about what it would be on a dull day in ordinary times. In view of the restrictions the showing is regarded as very encouraging. There has been no evidence of the much apprehended foreign liquidation. It may come later but the fact that it has not yet been in evidence is taken to indicate that it will not be as heavy as many had anticipated.

There seems to be a feeling that the heaviest selling will come from Germany and it has been asserted that American investments held by German interests could be purchased at much below ruling prices if means were provided for unloading by German holders. Whatever truth there may be in this it remains that buying of securities, both stocks and bonds, by Americans is becoming greater daily. It is believed that there is a very large accumulation of money awaiting investment and that it has not yet begun to make itself felt.

Total transactions for the first hour amounted to $283,000. It is said that there were more orders in hand than indicated by the transactions reported. The loan crowd was also a place of pronounced activity. Stocks which had loaned originally at 6 per cent and two days ago renewed at 5, this morning ruled at 4 per cent, with some issues in urgent demand and a fair amount of new borrowing in addition to many renewals. Today's loaning rates are: Canadian Pacific, Pennsylvania, Amalgamated, Chesapeake & Ohio, Northern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Reading, Great Northern preferred, Southern Pacific, 4 per cent.

Total sales 1,439,000 bonds.

INTERLOCKING DIRECTORS MAY SERVE OUT TERM

WASHINGTON—Interlocking directors in banks may serve out their terms despite prohibition against interlocking directorates in Clayton antitrust law, F. A. Reeve, acting solicitor of the treasury, today decided in case of Robert W. Webb, vice-president of Minneapolis Trust Company.

"I am of opinion that a director of said trust company is eligible to serve as a director of a national bank not having common ownership of stock until expiration of two years after approval of this act (Clayton law) and is eligible to further service for such time thereafter as constitutes the unexpired part of one year from date of election," says Solicitor Reeve. He interprets the intention of Congress to be not to bring about "sudden and inconvenient changes."

PHILADELPHIA MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA—American Railways 37, Baldwin 48, Cambria Steel 40, Electric Storage 46, Asphalt 36, Asphalt preferred 70, Lake Superior 12 Lehigh Valley 62½, Pennsylvania Salt 95, Pennsylvania Steel preferred 63, Philadelphia Company 34, Philadelphia Company cumulative preferred 40½, Philadelphia Electric 23, Philadelphia Traction 78½, Tonopah 7 1-16, Belmont 4½, United Traction 39½, United Gas Improvement 81, up ¼; Pennsylvania 52½, off ⅛; Reading 69¾, up ⅛; Philadelphia Rapid Transit, tr. cer., 11.

SUGAR MARKETS STEADY

NEW YORK—The domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets are unchanged.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and colder tonight and Friday, fresh north to northeast winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Cloudy and colder tonight and Friday; fresh north winds, becoming northeast.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. ....48 | 12 noon 60
Average in Boston yesterday, 49.

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	52	New Orleans	58
Buffalo	38	New York	54
Chicago	40	Philadelphia	56
Denver	24	Pittsburgh	52
Des Moines	26	Portland, Me	44
Jacksonville	62	San Francisco	50
Kansas City	26	St. Louis	40
Nantucket	46	Washington	50

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises .... 6:55 | High water,
Sun sets .... 4:13 | 11:39 a.m.
Length of day .. 9:18 |

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 4:43 P. M.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high and low sales today, with closing prices July 30:

	High	Low	July 30 closing
Am Ice 6s	82½	82½	88
Am S & R 6s	101½	101⅛	102½
Am T&T col 4s	87½	87½	88
Am T&T cv 4½s	95¼	95⅛	94⅞
Armour 4½	90	90	90
Atch gen 4s	91¼	90⅝	91½
Atch cv 4s 1860	90¼	90¼	90½
Atch 5s	99⅝	99⅝	100¾
At C Line clt	85¼	85	87¼
B & O 4s	87⅝	87⅝	89
B & O cv 4½s	84⅛	84	85⅞
B&O PLE&W V 4s	80	80	85½
Beth Steel rf 5s	86	85¼	83
Beth Steel 1st 5s	97⅝	97⅝	98
B R T 5s 1918	98½	98⅜	97
Cent Ga cv	100	100	
Cent Leather 5s	97¼	97⅛	96
Cent N J 5s	112	112	116⅜
Cent Pac 1st 5s	86	85½	89½
C & O cv	68	68	70
C & O 4½s	85	85	90½
C B & Q gm 4s	89⅜	89⅜	91½
C B & Q 4s	94¼	94⅛	94¾
C & E Ill cv 6s	102	102	105
Chi RI & P Ry 4s	21¼	20½	18⅞
D & H fd	91½	91¼	95
Erie cv B	60	59½	63½
Erie gm lien	64⅝	64½	67½
Gen Electric 5s	102	102	105¼
Hock Valley 4½s	95	95	99⅜
Ill Cent fd	86¾	86¾	90½
Ill Steel 4½	84	84	84½
Insp Cop cv	96	96	96½
Int M Marine 4½s	30	30	43
Inter-Met 4½s	74¾	74¼	72
Int Paper 5s	80	80	75
I R T fd. 5s	97	96⅝	97¾
KC Ft S & M 4s	68⅜	68⅜	71
L S & M S d 4s 1931	89	89	90¾
L S & M S d 4s	90¼	90¼	90
Lack Steel 5s 1915	98½	98½	97⅜
Minn & St L 4s	44	44	44½
Mo Pac cv 5s	36	36	40
MK & T rf 4s	48⅛	48⅛	51
M K & T 1st 4s	76	76	81½
N Y C 4s 1957	95	95	99⅝
N Y C 4½s	97¾	97¾	101½
N Y C 4½s 1963	103⅝	103½	104½
N Y C 4½s May '57	103½	103½	106
N Y G E L H & P 4s	82¾	82½	86¼
N Y Ry rf 4s	70¼	70¼	72
N Y Ry 5s	51½	50	45
NY State Can'l 4½s	106⅝	106⅝	107½
N Y Tel 4½s	94¾	94¾	95½
NY NH & H 6s	97½	97½	98¾
N Y & N J Tel 5s	101	101	101¾
N & W cv 4s	92	92	94½
N & W cv 4½s	98½	98½	100
No Pac 3s	63½	63	67¼
No Pac 4s	88¾	88⅜	92
Omaha 6s	114⅝	114⅝	119⅝
Penn RR cv 3½s	99	99	98¼
Penn RR gd 4½s	98⅞	98⅞	102⅜
Ray Con 6s	103¼	103¼	104
Reading 4s	92¼	92⅛	93
Rep I & S 5s '40	90¾	90¾	91½
Rock Island rf 4s	66¾	65½	65
Rock Island db 5s	53¾	52	55
Seaboard A L aj 5s	64	63½	71
So Bell Tel 5s	96⅜	96⅜	97½
So Ry gen 4s	66	66	68
So Ry 5s	98	97⅞	102
So Pac cv 4s	80¼	80⅛	80
So Pac cv 5s	94¾	94¼	96
StL & SW 1st 4s	74¼	74¼	81⅛
StL & SF fd ctf	59½	59½	63⅝
St Paul cv 4½s	95	94¾	94½
St Paul gm 4½s	97⅜	97¼	100⅜
St Paul CPW 5s	101¾	101¾	103¾
Texas Co cv 6s	95	94¾	94
Third Av rf 4s	79½	79¼	82¼
U P rf 4s	88⅝	88⅝	93½
U P cv 4s	85½	85½	86
U P 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	96¾
U S Realty 5s	74¼	74	83
U S Rubber 6s	101	101	102
U S Steel 5s	99⅞	99⅞	101
Va 6s B Bros ctfs	48¼	48¼	48¼
Va Ry 5s	95¾	95½	97⅞
Wabash 1st 5s	96⅞	96⅞	103⅛
Western Elec 5s	100½	100	99¾
Westinghouse cv	89¼	89	93
Wis Cent 4s	83¼	83¼	56

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	95¾	97	95¾	97
coupon	95¾	....	95¾	....
Registered 3s	99¾	100	99¾	100¼
coupon	99¾	....	100	....
Registered 4s	108¼	109½	108¼	109½
coupon	108¼	....	108¼	....
Panama 2s '36	95½	....	95½	....
Panama 2s '38	95½	....	95½	....
coupon	100	....	100	....
Panama 3s '61	98	99	98¼	100

FINANCIAL NOTES

Baltimore has borrowed $1,000,000 for four months at 4½ per cent from Farmers Loan & Trust Company of New York.

Proceeds of new issue of $15,000,000 Lake Shore notes will be used partly to defray expenses of purchase at $500 a share of Lake Shore minority stock.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank announce the joint purchase of $5,000,000 two-year 6 per cent Swedish treasury notes which will be publicly offered at par.

That one year of the European war will add $500,000,000 to foreign commerce of the United States is the estimate of Edward E. Pratt, chief of bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Reports to John Hays Hammond, chairman of the industrial economics department of the National Civic Federation, received from thousands of correspondents in every section of the country indicate that business is improving and that the country is on the verge of an era of great prosperity.

New York stock exchange, for the first time since it closed its doors on July 30, issued Wednesday an official list of bid and asked and closing sales of the many stocks which are now being traded in through the stock exchange clearing house. It is understood that the clearing house committee plans hereafter to issue such a statement daily.

ORDERS FOR LOCOMOTIVES HAVE A GAIN

NEW YORK—Last month was productive of orders for about 700 cars and 88 locomotives, compared with 25 locomotives and 1000 cars in October. Included were two lots of engines taken by Baldwin Locomotive Company, 20 for France and 30 for Russia.

Orders for cars and locomotives placed each month this year follow:

	Cars	Locomotives
January	10,000	43
February	13,500	139
March	8,000	167
April	10,000	127
May	7,500	121
June	16,000	50
July	7,000	99
August	4,400	45
September	500	17
October	1,000	25
November	700	88
11 months	78,000	926

LATEST PRICES IN TRANSACTIONS IN BOSTON SECURITIES

The Boston stock exchange special committee of five issues the following list of prices for stocks traded in today compared with previous sales and with July 30:

	Today	Prev sale	July 30 bid
American Telephone	117	117¼	112
Butte & Superior	31¼	31	24
Indiana Mining	3	3	3
North Butte	20	20	20
Nevada Consolidated	10	10	10
Ray Consolidated	16⅛-¼	16¼	16
Swift & Co.	105¾	105⅞	101½
United Shoe	53¾	53¾	53½

In the past week there have been transactions in 82 different stocks through the Boston stock exchange special committee.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN R. R.

October—		Increase
Total oper revenue	$1,306,727	*$14,195
Net oper revenue	333,857	49,827
Net income	117,707	41,099
From July 1—		
Total oper evenue	5,045,350	*172,582
Net oper revenue	1,417,045	*30,247
Net income	572,160	*22,338

HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY

October—		
Oper revenue	$684,311	*$55,282
Oper expenses	439,303	*558
Net income	160,667	*20,502
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	2,597,705	*458,566
Oper expenses	1,663,028	*203,215
Net income	445,536	*289,452

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

October—		
Oper revenue	$2,453,687	*$632,188
Expenses-taxes	2,076,742	*183,183
Oper income	376,945	*449,005
From July 1—		
Oper evenue	9,392,150	*1,124,999
Expenses-taxes	8,502,935	*197,596
Oper income	889,215	*927,403

CHICAGO & ALTON

October—		
Oper revenue	$1,284,814	*$110,594
Net oper revenue	341,431	244,586
Bal for int	236,091	251,303
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	5,200,658	*413,385
Net oper revenue	1,523,832	241,201
Bal for int	1,135,523	260,639

ROCK ISLAND LINES

October—		
Oper evenue	$6,678,272	$173,736
Net revenue	1,822,171	*275,109
Oper income	1,522,803	*276,779
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	26,264,605	1,327,962
Net oper revenue	6,976,239	118,800
Oper income	5,903,412	207,369

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

October—		
Oper revenue	$4,546,326	*$1,311,186
Net oper revenue	1,104,880	*843,543
Oper income	920,605	*811,127
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	18,657,211	*2,578,714
Net oper revenue	4,675,246	*1,191,188
Oper income	3,938,146	*1,061,525

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

October—		
Oper revenue	$1,018,505	*$190,155
Net revenue	252,942	*77,790
Net income	56,038	*52,672
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	3,779,976	*715,750
Net revenue	847,552	*363,372
Oper deficit	24,477	382,925

*Decrease.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Atlantic Goldfield	38c	33c	33c
Begole	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Calaveras	99c	99c	99c
Chief	90c	90c	90c
Calumet Corbin	11c	11c	11c
Dome Lake	43c	43c	43c
Goldfield-Florence	65c	65c	65c
Goldfield Merger	38c	31c	35c
Goldfield Oro	17c	14c	14c
Houghton	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Humboldt	14c	13c	14c
Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Jupiter	18c	18c	18c
Jumbo	2½	2⅛	2¼
La Rose	80c	77c	78c
McKinley	72c	72c	72c
Mexican Metals	17c	16c	16c
Nevada Douglas	62c	62c	62c
Silver Pick	17c	15c	15c
Temiskaming	11c	11c	11c
Tonopah North Star	19c	14c	14c
United Verde Ex	2 1-16	1 15-16	2 1-16

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Thursday—	1914	1913
Exchanges	$25,252,832	$26,526,814
Balances	1,728,943	1,873,194

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $98,829.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Thompson, Towle & Co.)

NEW YORK	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Dec	7.10	7.14	7.00	7.00
Jan	7.27	7.27	7.15	7.15
March	7.45	7.47	7.36	7.37
May	7.56	7.57	7.49	7.50

At 12:30 p. m. there was more business in spots with prices unchanged; middlings at 4.40d. Sales 6000 bales; receipts 21,634 bales, including 13,355 American.

NEW YORK METAL PRICES

NEW YORK—The following prices were quoted at the metal exchange today: Tin, 33¼@34¼; lead, 3.75@3.85; spelter, 5.40@5.50.

NOVEMBER GRAIN RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Receipts of grain in November were 24,669 cars, compared with 6870 in November, 1913, and the largest for a single month in many years.

PRICE CHANGES OF SECURITIES SINCE LAST JULY

The following list of prices is made up from reported transactions gathered from stock exchange members. Minimum prices are the July 30 bid prices, with one declared dividend deducted in several cases

	Recent prices	July 30 bid
Alaska Gold	24¼	19
Amalgamated	49	49
American Agricultural Chem	49	49
do pf	91¼	89½
American Beet Sugar	26½	19
American Can	23½	19½
do pf	88	78¼
American Car & Foundry pref	112	108
American Linseed	7½	7½
American Locomotive pf	96	95¼
American Smelt	52	52
do pf	96½	95¼
American Sugar	102	98¼
do pf	111¼	106¼
American Tel & Tel	117	112
American Woolen	13	12
do pf	77½	71¼
Anaconda	25	24¾
Atchison	88½	88¼
Bethlehem Steel	40	30
do pf	86	81
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	86⅛	79
Cal Pet	17½	16¼
do pf	49	48¼
Canadian Pacific	155½	155½
Milwaukee & St Paul	83½	28¾
Cen Leather	33	28
do pf	100	96¼
Chicago Great Western	9¼	9¼
do pref	25¼	25
Chino	31¼	31¼
Consolidated Gas	115¾	115
Corn Products	8	7⅛
do pf	62	56¾
Denver & Rio Grande pref	9	8⅞
General Motors	70	58⅞
do pf	85	79¾
Goodrich	25	20
do pf	92	88
Great Northern pf	112¼	112¼
Guggenheim Expl	40½	40
International Harvester	91	80¼
International Paper	6½	6½
International Met	11¼	11
do pf	52	52
Kansas City Southern pref	55¼	55
Laclede Gas	85¼	85
Lehigh Valley	124	119½
Loose-Wiles	27½	27½
Mackay	58¾	58¾
Mexican Pet	51	51
Miami	17	17
M. Rumeley pf	22	21
Mo, Kansas & Texas pref	27¼	27¼
Missouri Pacific	8	8
National Biscuit	120	118¼
do pref	125¼	125
National Enamel	9	9
National Lead	41	40⅞
do pref	102¼	102
Nevada Consolidated	10¼	10
New York Central	80¼	78½
New York, Ontario & West	18½	18¼
Norfolk & Western	97	96
Northern Pacific	98¾	97
Pacific Tel & Tel	25	19½
Pennsylvania	105¾	103⅝
People's Gas	116½	106
Reading	139½	137
Sears-Roebuck	170	168¼
do pf	121	..
Southern Pacific	84	83¼
Standard Milling	30	30
do pref	58	57
Studebaker	35	28
do pf	86	81
Tennessee Copper	26	24
Texas Copper	122	113
Third Avenue	33½	33
Twin City Rapid Tr	93⅜	93⅜
Union Pacific	115	110¾
do pf	78	77
United States Rubber	46	43
do 1st pref	97½	97
U S Steel	50¼	50¼
do pref	104¾	104¾
Utah Copper	45⅛	45⅛
Western Maryland	14	12¾
Westernhouse	65	64½
Western Union	58½	52⅝

DIVIDENDS

The Wheeling Steel & Iron Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable Dec. 23.

Beacon Trust Company of Boston has declared regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The Ohio Cities Company declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Canadian General Electric Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Daly Judge Mining Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 15 per cent, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 10.

The Waltham (Mass.) Trust Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Manhattan Trust Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The North American Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Buffalo General Electric has declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on common stock, payable Dec. 31, to stock of record Dec. 21, 1914.

The American Steel Foundries declared regular quarterly dividend of ½ of 1 per cent on its stock, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 12.

Central Trust Company, Cambridge, Mass., has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Jan. 1, 1915, to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Western Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share and an extra dividend of $2 a share, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 24.

For the second consecutive time this year, directors of American Pipe & Construction Company have passed the quarterly dividend on the common stock. The dividend which had been paid at the rate of 1 per cent quarterly was passed the first time last September.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company declared quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on common stock. This compares with 2 per cent three months ago, 1 per cent six months ago and 3 per cent nine months ago. A year ago a dividend of 1 per cent was declared. Regular dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred was also declared. Dividends are payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 10.

LONDON METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—Cable advices from London received at the New York metal exchange quotes prices as follows: Tin spot £147 10s, futures £145 15s; straits £150 10s. Copper—spot £56 10s, futures £56 12s 6d. Electrolytic £59 10s; lead £19; spelter £26 5s.

ELECTRIC EARNINGS

BROCKTON & PLYMOUTH STREET RAILWAY CO.

September—		Increase
Gross	$13,080	$989
Net	3,840	90
Surplus over charges	2,736	54

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO.

Gross	$683,557	*$33,725
Net	283,633	*28,595
Surplus over charges	105,816	*32,038

JACKSONVILLE TRACTION CO.

October—		
Gross	$56,745	*$918
Net	17,683	*4,632
Surplus over charges	5,122	*4,126

PENSACOLA ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$19,818	*$5,581
Net	6,278	*3,352
Surplus over charges	†1,068	*3,458

KEOKUK ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$21,666	$1,585
Net	7,577	689
Surplus over charges	5,703	1,998

BATON ROUGE ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$15,609	$581
Net	6,543	1,510
Surplus over charges	4,485	1,577

SAVANNAH ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$67,529	*$1,852
Net	22,145	417
Surplus over charges	†935	140

HOUGHTON COUNTY ELEC. LIGHT CO.

Gross	$26,414	$1,416
Net	11,855	*775
Surplus over charges	8,140	*734

HOUGHTON COUNTY TRACTION CO.

Gross	$21,226	*$900
Net	7,605	*1,320
Surplus over charges	2,000	*1,319

SIERRA PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$35,537	*$18,547
Net	15,396	*16,385
Surp over charges	8,250	*16,503

KEY WEST ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$11,393	*$1,589
Net	3,971	*2,639
Surplus over charges	1,396	*2,624

FALL RIVER GAS WORKS CO.

Gross	$50,340	*$1,286
Net	17,719	1,629
Surplus over charges	14,477	197

CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Gross	$30,751	*$6,042
Net	12,227	*5,815
Surplus over charges	5,715	*6,246

THE LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.

Gross	$38,670	$1,327
Net	16,460	2,447
Surplus over charges	12,548	2,339

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF BROCKTON

Gross	$42,276	$3,591
Net	16,460	2,447
Surplus over charges	11,798	406

TAMPA ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$83,008	$9,010
Net	39,781	6,745
Surplus over charges	35,322	6,824

EASTERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$56,351	$10,595
Net	22,079	7,079
Surplus over charges	13,479	3,388

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER CO.

Gross	$136,603	...
Net	107,060	...
Surplus over charges	17,088	...

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$184,027	*$17,452
Net	90,645	*9,717
Surplus over charges	64,080	*12,116

PADUCAH TRACTION & LIGHT CO.

Gross	$26,099	*$335
Net	10,024	636
Surplus over charges	2,454	659

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$118,160	$2,060
Net	51,118	9,952
Surplus over charges	32,553	8,849

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$88,976	$14,416
Net	39,792	5,324
Surplus over charges	35,006	5,126

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$189,702	$3,709
Net	83,363	4,831
Surplus over charges	47,155	4,115

ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. OF ABINGTON & ROCKLAND

Gross	$14,001	$537
Net	3,618	*31
Surplus over charges	2,822	*382

DALLAS ELECTRIC CO.

Gross	$200,503	*$26,465
Net	95,001	*10,956
Surplus over charge	61,646	*17,818

*Decrease. †Deficit.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Dec	1.15	1.15½	1.14¼	1.14¼ b
May	1.21½	1.21⅝	1.20¼	1.20⅝
Corn—				
Dec	.64	.64	.63-	.63⅛
May	.69⅝	.69⅝	.68@-	.68⅞
Oats—				
Dec	.57⅝	.47⅞	.47	.47b
May	.52½	.52⅝	.51¾	.51¾-
Pork—				
Jan	18.02	18.10	18.00	18.05
May	18.55	18.57	18.35	18.45
Lard—				
Jan	9.62	9.72	9.62	9.65
May	9.90	9.97	9.87	9.90

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Further fractional advances were made today. Some buying from abroad was noted and there was absorption in the northwestern markets credited to millers. On the whole, however, the export inquiry seemed less urgent and more was heard of the difficulty of securing freight room and financial accommodations. Lighter receipts helped the list, as did firmness at Liverpool.

Corn—Firmer on short covering and claims of a better domestic trade. Apparently consumers were disturbed by the inquiry from abroad. Strength abroad continues. Talk was heard of a large short interest in the December delivery. Country offerings checked the advance. Favorable weather is expected after tonight.

Oats—Steady chiefly because of the advance in other markets. There was some hedge selling on the bulge while speculative interests were not particularly impressed by the action of the list.

BIG COAL LAND DEAL IS CLOSED

WAYNESBURG, Pa. — Negotiations which have been under way for the last two weeks between J. V. Thompson of Uniontown, Pa., and a syndicate of New York capitalists, in which the transfer of 41,000 acres of Virginia coal land valued at between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 is involved, have been closed.

KRESGE SALES

NEW YORK—Sales of S. S. Kresge Co. for week ended Nov. 21 were $343,445 against $294,969 for same period last year, an increase of $48,475, or 16.43 per cent.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Steamer Onondaga, Jacksonville, 636 boxes oranges and 244 boxes grapefruit.

Steamer H. F. Dimock, New York, 200 bags beans, 325 boxes raisins, 8 packages figs, 232 barrels grapes, 10 boxes dates and 890 boxes macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 1448 bbls 198 bxs, cranberries 303 bbls, Florida oranges 2428 bxs, pineapples 138 bxs, grapes 1948 bbls, raisins 325 bxs, figs 47 pkgs, dates 10 bxs, peanuts 50 bags, potatoes 17,734 bush, onions 26 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 3250 pkgs, last year 2777 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Spring patents, $6@6.30; spring clears, in sacks, $4.80@5.30; special short patents, $6.65@6.80; winter patents, $5.75@6.10; winter clears, $5@5.50; Kansas patents, in sacks, $5.30@5.80.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $26.75@27.25; winter bran, $27@27.50; middlings, $26.50@31; mixed feed, $27.50@30.75; red dog, $35.75; cottonseed meal, $28@30; linseed meal, $35; alfalfa meal, choice, $24.50; No. 1, $23.50.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 80½c; No. 3 yellow, 80c; for ship, new, No. 2 yellow, 75@75½c; new, No. 3 yellow, 74@74½c; new No. 4 yellow, 73@73½c; new yellow, 73@73½c.

Oats—Spot, No. 1 clipped white, 57c; No. 2 clipped white, 56c; No. 3 clipped white, 55c; for ship fancy, 40 lbs, 57@57½c; fancy, 38 lbs, 56½@57c; regular, 38 lbs, 56@56½c; regular, 36 lbs, 55@55½c.

Cornmeal—Granulated, $4.10 per bbl; bag meal, $1.45@1.47 per bbl; cracked corn, $1.47@1.49; bolted, $4.05.

Hay—Choice, $23@23.50; No. 1 grade, $22@22.50; No. 2 grade, $20@21; No. 3 grade, $16@16.50; stock, $15@15.50.

Straw—Rye, $16; oat, $11.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $2.75@2.80 a bu; medium, $2.75@2.85; yellow eyes, $3.15@3.25; red kidneys, old, $2.50@3; new, $3.50@3.65; California small white, $3.40@3.50; foreign pea beans, $2.75; Scotch green peas, $2.75; Canadian peas, $2.70; lima beans, 6¼c lb.

Lard—Raw leaf, 12¾c; rendered leaf, 12¼c; pure, 11¼c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 53@54c; eastern extra, 50@51c; western extra, 47@48c; western prime firsts, 40@42c; western first, 36@38c; storage first, 23@24c; storage extra, 24@25c.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 33@33½c; western creamery extra, 32½@33c; western first, 30@31c.

Fruit—Pears, Beurre Bosc, $2@3.50; cranberries, $1@1.25 crt, $2.50@4.50 bbl; Florida oranges, $1.50@2.50 bx; California oranges, $3@5; tangerines, $3.50@4 strap; grapefruit, $1.25@2.50.

Apples—Baldwins, $1.50@2.25; Pippins, $1.50@2; McIntosh Reds, $2.50@3.50; Kings, $2@2.75; Northern Spies, $1.50@2.25; Hubbardstons, $1.50@2; Harveys, $1.50@2; Greenings, $1.50@2; Snow, $1.75@2.75; sweet, $1.50@2; bu boxes, 35@50c; fancy, 75c@$1; western box apples, $1@1.75.

Potatoes—Aroostook and Green mountain, $1@1.10 per 2-bu bag; sweet, $1.25 per basket.

Onions—Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, $1.25@1.40.

Sugar—American and Arbuckle refineries quote on a granulated and fine basis at 5.10c per pound in 100-bbl lots and at 5.15@5.25c per pound in 20-bbl lots. One refinery will sell however at 5c on seven-day deliveries. Wholesale grocers quote granulated and fine at 5.40c per pound for 100-lb bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 1559 tubs 1690 bxs 98,949 lbs butter, 113 bxs cheese, 1088 cs eggs; 1913, 2845 tubs 2700 bxs 142,656 lbs butter, 299 bxs cheese, 633 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 4002 pkgs butter, 651 bxs cheese, 5244 cs eggs; 1913, 6306 pkgs butter, 2548 bxs cheese, 4928 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Dec 2—Egg market weak at 27c.

CHICAGO, Dec 2—Butter market steady, extras 32, extra firsts 30 to 31, firsts 27½ to 29½, packing stock 20½ to 21, receipts 7557 packages. Egg market steady, firsts 28 to 29, ordinary firsts 26 to 27, receipts 4828 cases.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by the Monitor, Dec. 3)

Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.

Chicago—Phil. Karl and Harry Maselter and H. A. Hamilton and H. Erwood of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.

Cienfuegos, Cuba—A. Obregon of Bullobs & Co.; U. S.

London, Eng.—Fred A. Werner; U. S.

Los Angeles—C. H. Baker; Tour.

Los Angeles—E. Larson of Muse, Ferris & Walker; Essex.

Oswego, N. Y.—A. F. McCarthy of A. F. McCarthy & Sons; Essex.

Philadelphia—P. Barnett; U. S.

Pittsburgh—E. A. Tobey of Kauffmans; U. S.

Porto Rico—Pedro Perez of San Francisco Forteze; U. S.

San Francisco—E. H. Goldstein of Philadelphia Shoe Co.; Essex.

San Francisco—Wm. Kaufman of Sommer & Kaufman; Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS

Quebec, Canada—W. P. Francis of E. Ritchie, Ltd.; Essex.

London—H. Kohnstam of H. Kohnstam & Co.; Touraine.

Stafford, Eng.—J. F. Toomay of Edw. Bostock, Ltd.; 123 Beach st.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent today.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC MAKES YEAR'S REPORT

Gross Earnings Show Slight Gain, but Increase in Expenses Brings Net to Small Amount Under Last Year—Surplus Off

The Massachusetts Electric Companies in its fifteenth annual report, covering the year ended June 30, 1914, makes this comparison of consolidated income account of operating company:

	1914	1913
Gross earnings	$9,695,240	$9,462,25
Expenses	6,363,968	6,109,51
Net earnings	3,331,280	3,352,74
Charges	2,006,984	1,914,90
Balance	1,324,296	1,437,83
Dividends	1,242,069	1,253,76
Surplus	82,227	184,07

The profit and loss statement of the parent company for its year to June 30 compares:

	1914	1913
Divs on stock owned	$1,077,291	$1,133,2
Misc int on notes	77,551	71,43
Total income	1,154,842	1,204,72
Total expenses	22,692	32,4
Net income	1,132,150	1,172,27
Interest on notes	155,000	171,56
Net divs income	977,150	1,000,71
Dividends	968,256	968,25
Surplus	8,894	32,45
Previous surplus	2,746,998	2,761,81
Total surplus	2,755,892	2,794,26
Deduct, net diff bet mis credits and debits	6,309	46,26

The general balance sheet of June 30, 1914, compares:

ASSETS

	1914	1913
Sundry stks in treas	$39,213,290	$39,213,29
Cash	21,457	107,72
Notes and accts rec	1,550,000	1,450,00
Notes due July 1, 1913	....	16,00
Cash to pay dividend	3,056	3,70
Arrears of divs purchd	3,565,762	3,562,46
Totals	$44,353,566	$44,353,17

LIABILITIES

	1914	1913
Preferred stock	$24,123,162	$24,119,8
Common stock	14,293,100	14,293,10
Coupon notes	3,100,000	3,116,00
Accounts payable	860	97
Accrued int on notes	64,583	64,5
Accrued taxes	7,500	
Dividends uncalled for	14,788	11,6
Surplus	2,749,583	2,746,9
Totals	$44,353,566	$44,353,17

President Gordon Abbott says in part:

The past year has been one of decreasing business activity in the territory served by the Bay State Street Railway Company and has been marked by an increase in expense on most of the transportation companies operating in New England. As a result, while gross income of the company showed an increase of $233,000 (of which $102,62 came from the increase in the freight and express business and only $121,65 from an increase in its passenger income) the net divisible income showed a decrease of $113,542 for the year.

During the year $290,000 bonds were sold under the mortgage of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company and $769,000 under the mortgage of the Old Colony Street Railway Company. Of this, a total of $619,000 was issued to refund maturing bonds, the balance being issued on account of completed improvements.

The following amounts have been spent during the year for new property or reconstruction:

Track construction	$278,6
Track reconstruction	291,0
Cars and electrical equipment	465,9
Electric lines and feeders	348,5
Power stations	80,2
Land and buildings	87,58
Sundry equipment	22,7
Total	$1,574,8

Five and seventy-five one hundredths miles of new track were constructed and 4.4 miles relined, resurfaced and paved. Fifteen and seventy-one one hundredths miles of track were reconstructed, and work on .92 mile was in progress at the close of the year.

Fifty semi-convertible cars with four motor equipments were put into service about the 1st of January, 1914, and their cost is included above. Seven new express cars and two new service cars were purchased and put into service during the year. Twenty-seven sets of new trucks and 100 new motors were purchased as spare equipment. Thirteen and fifty-eight one hundredths miles of new overhead feeder and 19.02 miles of underground feeder or transmission cable were installed, together with 13.2 miles of underground duct.

George C. Lee has been elected to the board of directors to fill a vacancy.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

(Reported by Hornblower & Weeks)

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	14½	14
Atlantic Refining	570	575
Borne-Scrymser	270	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	117
Chesebrough Mfg	650	675
Colonial Oil	95	105
Continental Oil	228	235
Crescent Pipe Line	39	43
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	235	245
Galena Signal Oil	172	176
do pf	142	148
Indiana Pipe Line	98	103
National Transit	37	38
New York Transit	240	250
Northern Pipe Line	96	100
Ohio Oil	189	191
Pierce Oil Corpartion	13½	14
Prairie Oil & Gas	450	455
Solar Refining	240	260
Southern Pipe Line	198	200
Souh Penn Oil	275	280
South West Penn Pipe Line	116	120
Standard Oil, California	327	329
Indiana	481	487
Kansas	365	375
Kentucky	250	260
Nebraska	370	380
New Jersey	403	407
New York	202	204
Ohio	440	450
Swan & Finch	160	170
Union Tank Line	86	87
Vacuum Oil	200	208
Washington Oil	38	43
Standard Oil Old Stock	1300	..
do Subs	900	..

BAR SILVER UNCHANGED

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 49⅞c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 23 1-16d, unchanged

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

RESERVE BANK OPENING IS CALLED LEADING FACTOR

National City Bank of New York in December Circular Says New System Will Show Effectiveness in Concentrating Support at Weak Points

NEW YORK—The National City Bank of New York in its circular for December says: The most important event of the past month in the business world unquestionably was the opening of the federal reserve banks. The system has now taken tangible form and can be measured up against its responsibilities. The second combined statement showed reserves of approximately $270,000,000, or a little above 100 per cent against all demand liabilities. Only one third of the capital that is to be called up has been paid in, and the first instalment of deposits. When all payments required within the first six months have been completed, the total will probably be above $300,000,000.

With $250,000,000 of deposits and $50,000,000 of capital paid in, these banks will have received $300,000,000 of reserve money, which would permit them to make rediscounts to the amount of $350,000,000, and still have a reserve of 50 per cent, provided the rediscounts did not involve a loss of gold. While $350,000,000 does not bulk very large when compared with the liabilities of all the member banks, which the reserve banks are organized to protect, it is a very handsome sum to have available for rediscounting. The rediscount and bills payable of all the national banks at the date of the last statement aggregated about $150,000,000.

The effectiveness of the reserve banks will be shown in their ability to promptly concentrate support at any point of weakness before alarm becomes general, and confidence is also inspired by the fact that in any real emergency their ability to rediscount may be used practically without limit, as the federal reserve board has the power to suspend all reserve requirements.

Of course, these extraordinary powers are never to be used to effect a general inflation of bank credit; they are a safeguard to prevent a ruinous contraction of bank credit. If, for instance, there was pressure upon the member banks for the liquidation of deposits, the reserve banks might grant an equal amount of rediscounts without increasing the volume of bank credit.

The reserve banks have another resource which has not as yet been placed at their disposal, and that is the treasury deposits. The secretary of the treasury may deposit all moneys of the general fund with them, and make all government payments by drawing on them. At the present time the amount of lawful money in the general fund is about $150,000,000.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the first statement is the showing of reserves released in the member banks, New York coming to the front with a surplus of $137,000,000.

It is, of course, true, that with the rediscounting privileges now available, it will be unnecessary for the member banks to carry as large reserves as formerly, but it is obvious that herein lies provision for credit expansion on a very large scale. These reserves have been released for use, in the discretion of the bankers, and it may be assumed that ultimately they will come into use, but it is clearly desirable that they shall not be used freely at present. Such a degree of expansion—suddenly made—would be abnormal at any time, and in the early operations of the reserve banks might bring embarrassment to them.

While these surplus reserves are being absorbed the reserve banks will have little control over the money market, and in the present unsettled state of the foreign exchange it is conceivable that considerable mischief could be done before they obtained effectual control. If, for example, these surplus reserves were used in such a manner as to create balances against us in the foreign exchanges, the effect would be to cause demands upon the reserve banks for gold for export. This might come about from a general relaxation in the money market without being directly traceable or foreseen.

The credit situation in the United States is enormously improved by having the reserve banks in operation, but the gold resources of these banks are not yet so large that they can view adverse foreign balances with indifference. We are still weak in our international relations by reason of the fact that so large a part of our gold stock is scattered in 25,000 banks and in circulation, while demands for export in the future as heretofore will fall on New York.

It would be highly desirable, if practicable, that these released reserves of the member banks were turned over to the reserve banks to be held and used by them for the support of the general situation until the financial conditions superinduced by the war had become more settled.

Since this is impracticable there remains nothing to say except that it is the duty of every banker, whether in the new system or out of it, to cooperate with that system and do his part to make its policies effective.

In view of the release of member bank reserves, in reliance upon the services of the reserve banks, and of the expansion of credits thus made possible, it must be recognized that the responsibilities of the reserve system are very great, and that prudence will dictate a very restricted use of its resources at first. Fortunately, the general business situation at this time offers no stimulus to speculation or even to investment except on a conservative basis.

The policies promulgated by the federal reserve board are cautious and tentative. Complaints have been made that the opening discount rates were too high, but the reasons why these banks should not take on paper freely at this time are indicated above. The effect of the new system upon discount rates will come by giving greater mobility to credit and by a more effective utilization of the resources of the member banks rather than by the direct influence of their own discounts.

The regulations defining the classes of paper eligible for rediscount are liberal as to the form of the paper but restrict accommodation closely to paper springing from current trade and representing commodities moving to market.

If the new system had been ready for operation a few months earlier, it would have rendered valuable services to the country during the crisis that followed upon the outbreak of the war, and would have started off with a period of good earnings. As it is, for some of the institutions at least, earnings are likely to be light for a time, but as the banks are not established primarily to make money, this is not a serious matter.

PETROLEUM HAS RECORD OUTPUT IN YEAR 1913

With an increase of more than 25,000,000 barrels over the preceding 12 months' output the year 1913 made another new high record in the production of petroleum in the United States, the total being 248,446,230 barrels, compared with 222,935,044 barrels in 1912. The value of the yield was $237,121,388, producers receiving an average of 95.4 cents a barrel, as compared with $164,213,247, or an average of 73.7 cents in the previous year.

Since the beginning of the industry in 1859 there has been produced in this country 3,069,694,605 barrels having a gross value of $2,575,704,530.

The world's production last year was 381,508,916 barrels, of which the United States contributed 65.12 per cent, with Russia and Mexico holding second and third places respectively.

California continued its lead among the producing states with a production of 97,788,525 barrels last year, which was equal to 39.356 per cent of the country's yield.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

		Increase
Total reserve	£53,932,000	*£1,426,000
Circulation	35,926,000	612,000
Bullion	71,400,000	*813,000
Other securities	113,121,000	1,803,000
Other deps	167,970,000	11,508,000
Public deps	12,577,000	*6,114,000
Government securities	31,289,000	5,004,000

*Decrease.

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 29.90 per cent, compared with 31.60 per cent last week, and compares with an advance from 54⅜ to 55⅛ per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week £215,600,000 compared with £200,300,000 last week and £354,586,000 a year ago.

INCORPORATIONS IN NOVEMBER

ALBANY, N. Y.—There were filed during November certificates of incorporation of 704 companies, having total capital of $35,656,000, compared with 686 chartered in October, with capitalization of $24,128,000.

MAY TRANSFER STOCK TRADING TO THE EXCHANGE

Swamping of Clearing House With Dealings May Bring It About, With Some Restrictions

NEW YORK—The heavy transactions through the clearing house which according to Wall street talk have swamped the clearing house clerical force even with the addition of help from the New York stock exchange have focussed the attention of the stock exchange authorities on the necessity of making some arrangement by which transactions in listed stocks at above July 30 prices can be facilitated. A special meeting is understood to have been held Tuesday afternoon and there was a conference of important stock exchange interests yesterday at which this subject was considered. It is understood that the plan most favored is to transfer the dealings in listed securities above July 30 prices from the clearing house to the floor of the New York stock exchange. This would make the consummation of stock deals easy to effect and would also permit more definite knowledge to brokerage firms and their clients of the extent of the demand and supply in each particular stock as, according to the proposition, most of the orders would be placed in the hands of specialists.

The same regulations which prevail in clearing house transactions would govern these board room purchases and sales, and all transactions would still be under the supervision of the committee to the same extent as bond dealings are supervised now. According to some reports a ruling may be made on this subject within a short time and the belief prevails in important quarters that stock transactions on the floor under present clearing house regulations may begin either on Saturday or Monday.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Business in the naval stores market was reported extremely dull Wednesday with only a light jobbing demand in evidence in any quarter. Turpentine is held at a minimum of 47½c per gallon, but 48c is still asked. The varnish trades have not been much in evidence during the past few weeks, which may be attributed to the backwardness of building operations.

Rosins—Demand covering common to good strained was again supplied at $3.80@3.90 per barrel, although an offer was made at $3.75 in one quarter of the market. Domestic receipts from Norfolk, Va., included 194 barrels of rosin. The trade is not expecting much of an improvement until after the turn of the year.

Prices as given by the New York Commercial are for graded rosins in yard, per barrel, and are nominal in the absence of settled conditions: Graded B $3.80, D $3.85, E $3.85, E $3.85, F $3.90, G $3.90, H $3.95, I $4.15, K $4.55, M $5.20, N $5.85, WG $6.25, WW $6.50.

Tar and Pitch—Southern markets are about unchanged and here there is nothing more than a routine demand from jobbing sources. Kiln-burned and retort grades are being held on a basis of $6.50 @7 per barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at $4@4.25 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at $3.50@3.75 per barrel.

SAVANNAH — Wednesday's market: Spirits firm $44½@45. Sales none, receipts 205, exports 73, stock 33,926. Rosins firm, sales 1110. Receipts 1819, exports 1679, stock 127,217. Prices WW $5.85, WG $5.65, N $5.40, M $4.70, K $4, I $3.45@3.55, H $3.37½@3.47½, G 3.35 @3.47½, F $3.32½@3.45, E $3.42½, D $3.35, B $3.30.

WINTER WHEAT AREA GAINS

CHICAGO—Clement, Curtis & Co. place the new winter wheat area at 41,388,000 acres, an increase of 4,882,000 over last year. Condition is 86.8, compared with 97.2 last year.

SEPTEMBER SHOWING OF THE UTILITIES STILL AT GAIN

The returns received by the Electrical World for the September operations of the central stations in the Atlantic states show that the utilities were ahead of last year both in gross income and in output. The growth in income amounted to 6.1 per cent and in output to 7.3 per cent. Comparative returns from three large companies operating in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania gave a 2.8 per cent increase in income and a 1.5 per cent increase in output over September of the previous year. Comparative figures were made up of companies of different sizes—large, medium and small.

The large companies experienced a growth in income of 9.7 per cent in July, 7.5 per cent in August and 4.3 per cent in September. The output growths for these months were 9.7 per cent, 8.3 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively. The medium sized companies showed a growth in income of 10.7 per cent in July, 7.6 per cent in August and 8 per cent in September, and an output of 16 per cent in July, 15.7 per cent in August and 13.2 per cent in September. The small companies for the months of July, August and September showed income growths of 16.4 per cent, 18.7 per cent and 9.7 per cent and output growths of 9.3 per cent, 19 per cent and 13.4 per cent.

The percentage growths by states for September were: Pennsylvania, 7.2 per cent in income and 10.8 per cent in output; New Jersey, 8.6 per cent in income and 5.6 per cent in output; North Carolina, 11.2 per cent in income and a 3.4 per cent decrease in output; South Carolina, 19.3 per cent in income and 22.2 per cent in output; West Virginia, 9.3 per cent in income and 15.3 per cent in output; Florida, 16 per cent in income and 10 per cent in output; Virginia, 3.8 per cent in income and 3.2 per cent in output; Georgia, 17.7 per cent in income and 36.8 per cent in output; Maryland, 14.8 per cent in income and 13 per cent in output, and New York, 3 per cent in income, the output remaining the same.

Although the companies are not growing by leaps and bounds as formerly, the remarkable fact is that they are still ahead of the previous year. An industrial review of the month from the Atlantic states showed that the conditions prevailing were not by any means good. With hardly any exceptions all of the large industries had curtailed to a great extent, and a larger number of the smaller ones had shut down altogether. In view of such conditions it is said to be nothing short of marvelous that the utility companies should show a growth.

PIG-IRON IS BEING BOUGHT MORE FREELY

Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Now Sharing in Movement That Started on Large Scale

NEW YORK—The buying movement in pig-iron which started with large contracts at Buffalo, as reported last week, has extended to other districts, says Iron Age. Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis in particular have participated. At the same time there are signs in the finished steel trade pointing to considerable activity in December, making that the best month in the final quarter, in point of tonnage.

Pittsburgh sentiment is more hopeful, in the face of better buying of bars and indications that in several other lines consumers are willing to take hold at the low prices reported in connection with some contracts for the first quarter. The next fortnight is expected to develop whether to a considerable extent 1.05c, Pittsburgh, will become the basis for business in plates, shapes and bars in that period.

Operation of mills in December is not likely to be at a much greater rate than in November, but the opinion is general that this month will lay the foundation for fuller running schedules in January.

The steady improvement in the money and security markets has given the steel trade ground for hopefulness regarding projects that mean tonnage for the mills. Early decisions are likely, for example, in some good-sized business on which eastern shipyards have been figuring and at Pittsburgh a pipe line, which the war put aside, is now looked on as a good possibility. Fifty thousand tons of plates are involved.

Foreign inquiry for barb wire is again of large proportions, after a lull. It comes from a variety of sources and lots are talked of running up to 10,000 tons. Competition on previous purchases by the governments at war brought variations of $4 to $5 a ton in the bidding. Wire rod sales for export include 9500 tons by one interest and 10,000 tons more are wanted.

The Standard Oil Company is about to build another 500-foot tank steamer, taking 3000 tons of plates and shapes and there is sharp bidding by eastern yards, some of which are getting near the end of large contracts for Panama steamers.

The prominence given to the 12,000 tons of rails bought by the Santa Fe indicates the extremity of the mills that are waiting for railroad orders. Beyond a 5000-ton inquiry from Australia and a 6000-ton sale to Tasmania made by an English mill at $29.80, international rail buying has halted. Several hundred cars are hanging over the market, including 500 for the Union Tank line.

Pig iron prices were sacrificed both by northern and southern sellers to bring about the large movement reported from the central West. Southern No. 2 was sold freely at $9.75 Birmingham, while some business in St. Louis territory went at $9.50.

Lake Superior iron ore shipments ended this week with a total of 32,021,900 tons, compared with water shipments of 49,070,000 tons in 1913. Mining operations in the coming winter will be further restricted and wage reductions have been made at many mimes.

BRITISH PLAN FOR HELPING EXPORT MEN

Details have arrived of the British government plan to help out export merchants who are embarrassed by the war, similar to plans for the assistance of the accepting houses and for the stock exchange.

In substance, the government guarantees the Bank of England against loss on loans to export merchants up to 50 per cent of their outside debts uncollectable because of the war. Such loans are to be passed upon by a committee consisting of representatives of the treasury, the Bank of England, the joint stock banks, and the British Chamber of Commerce.

The merchant will draw his six months bill on his bankers, who will accept it when it is certified to by the committee. The bill is to be renewable from time to time until 12 months after the end of the war, and the merchant must pay an extra commission of 1 per cent on the bill when drawn, and on each renewal, to provide expenses and insurance fund. The proceeds are to be used for continuing business, and paying commercial debts, but not to pay banking debts.

The Bank of England is fully guaranteed by the government against any loss on rediscounting such acceptances, but if there is finally any loss, the government expects the joint stock banks to stand 25 per cent and the government 75 per cent.

CHICAGO MONEY MARKET

CHICAGO—Although some banks still maintain the 5½ per cent minimum, note brokers say that all classes of banks here and in the country are inquiring for the best commercial paper at 5 per cent. Papel supply is light because borrowers expect banks will break through the 5 per cent level soon

ROPE DEMAND IS NOW RULING SLIGHTLY BETTER

Plymouth Cordage Not Manufacturing so Much Binder Twine as in 1913

The demand for rope, which constitutes practically the only product sold by Plymouth Cordage concern during winter months, is improving. Throughout the world the market for rope has been greatly curtailed since the opening of the war. There is perhaps no commodity which more certainly reflects a slack-up in general trade.

Nearly half of Plymouth Cordage's total business is in rope. It makes most of this from manila hemp. Buyers have held off on purchasing rope in the expectation that this fiber might further decline in price. Relatively small exports of it from the Philippines have, however, now resulted in a comparative shortage of supplies.

Prices of sisal, from which the company makes binder twine, are also stiffening, though still below quotations of a year ago. The Carranza faction in Mexico is issuing a great deal of new money for valorization purchases of this fiber. Plymouth Cordage is not manufacturing near so much binder twine as it did in 1913. Among reasons are the fact that the company carried over a large amount from last season and also the prospect of decreased demand for harvesting from South America and Europe this year.

The Plymouth plant is understood to have been operating with 20 per cent less employees. Moreover, while it was running day and night a year ago, it is now shut down tight on Saturdays.

UNEMPLOYMENT NOT A FACTOR IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

Hundreds of Workmen Have Received Employment in Placing Horse Stalls on Steamers

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The unemployment problem has not been causing this city much anxiety. The recognition of its position as a national port, and the consequent harbor and other development resulting therefrom, have done much to relieve the labor situation here. When it is considered that the monthly expenditures on the east and west side harbor works amount to about $160,000, and that in addition to these works there have been other expenditures on public buildings and other public works amounting to about $100,000 a month, a very good reason can be found for the present satisfactory situation here, it is contended.

The above figures are entirely independent of the expenditures which have resulted from the development of St. John as a remount depot, which has been a fruitful source of income for carpenters and laborers. Hundreds of workmen have found employment in placing horse stalls in steamers.

In addition to these sources of income, there is the bridge construction that is being pushed by the provincial government; also the work of railway extension that is being performed by the street railway. Although there is likely to be a slackening in some of these lines during the winter months, it is thought that the advent of the winter ocean steamers will compensate for any losses that may occur in this direction.

PITTSBURGH CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGES

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh, in its monthly letter, says: For 11 months of the present year the exchanges of the Pittsburgh clearing house decreased an average of $840,000 a day, including Sundays and holidays, as compared with last year. In the month just closed the decrease was at the rate of about $1,700,000 a day. The decrease for the year will be about 10 per cent, as compared with a little more than 20 per cent in November.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $7.75@8 bbl, $1@1.05 bag; pastry, $7 bbl, 90c bag.

Butter—Print, 39c lb; tub, 38c lb, 5-lb box, $1.90, 10-lb tub $3.80.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 69c doz; fresh-laid Maine and New Hampshire, 64c doz; western first, 30@40c, according to size.

Beans—York state pea, 10c qt, 75c pk; medium pea, 10 qt, 75c pk; California, 15c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 13c qt, $1 pk; red kidneys, 14c qt, $1.10 pk.

Sugar—Granulated, 6c per single lb; $5.40 in 100-lb bags.

Potatoes—Maine, 25c pk, 90c bu, $1.75 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30 pk; sweet, 5c lb.

Oranges—California, 30@50c doz; Floridas, 30@50c.

Apples—Baldwins, 30@40c pk; fancy Baldwins, 50c pk; McIntosh reds, 60c pk; western table apples, 40@50c doz; mixed cooking apples, 25c pk.

CARIBOU COBALT MINES COMPANY

NEW YORK—The Caribou Cobalt Mines Company reports for October, gross estimated with silver at 50c an ounce, $18,000; operating expenses $4000; profit $14,000.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES WITH THE FAR EAST SET FORTH

China, Japan and Siam Considered by Official of Chamber of Commerce of United States as Sources of Increase in Business—Usual Supplies Largely Cut Off

NEW YORK—In the Nation's Business, the organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, E. T. Williams, chief of the division of far eastern affairs in department of state, gives a hopeful estimate of probable trade prospects in China, Japan and Siam, which countries he singles out for special consideration. He says in part:

"We must not deceive ourselves into belief that there will be any great or rapid increase in that trade.

"The door of opportunity has stood open many years, and yet Americans have shown very little desire to enter.

"Our total trade with Japan, China and Siam in 1913 amounted to $203,536,098, of which our exports to the far east amounted to $84,349,731 in value, while our imports from that region totaled $119,186,367. Our total trade with China was less than in 1911, and our imports into China were not only less than in 1911 and 1912, but less than in 1906, 1907 and 1908.

"Because of the present war supplies which these three countries have been accustomed to receive from Europe will probably be cut off in good degree for some time, and we ought to be able, therefore, to take the place of Europe in furnishing them.

"China, however, has been in a more or less disturbed condition since 1911. This has begun to tell upon her export trade. To buy, China must have something to sell. Production has fallen off, and less than usual is being transported to coast ports for shipment abroad, so China's purchasing power is lessened. Silver is again quite low. This, in ordinary times, would encourage her export trade, but recent reports indicate that goods are not at hand in usual quantities for shipment. Low silver, on the other hand, is a hindrance to shipment of imports into China, since more silver dollars are needed to make up the gold prices.

"All these things lessen demand for foreign goods. Nevertheless, even though the market be restricted, there will be some demand for things we can supply.

"The total import of foreign goods into China in 1913 was worth $416,218,667, of which the United States contributed $25,861,855. Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austria, Belgium and France contributed $126,011,506. There seems to be no reason to anticipate that Japan will not be able to conduct her trade very much as usual, making due allowance for effect of the monetary disturbance, which must equally affect all participants in the trade. In 1912 total imports into China were $350,000,000, of which European nations now at war supplied $97,071,394.

"Of the $97,000,000, over $11,000,000 are accounted for by white shirtings, supplied chiefly by Great Britain. United States that year sent no more than $5000 of such goods to China. Other items purchased of the belligerent nations were $130,331 worth of drills, $340,129 in sheetings, and $2,557,016 in jeans, of which most was supplied by Great Britain. United States already holds the lead in sheetings, supplying 1,570,000 pieces in 1913 out of 1,915,000, and of drills we supplied 521,403 pieces out of 764,000. In 1912, however, we were far outstripped by Japan, which sent 827,033 pieces, against our 454,320. Of jeans we delivered nothing into China in 1912, and Japan furnished but 29,842 pieces, while Great Britain sent 1,061,618 out of 1,170,866. In T cloths also Great Britain takes the lead, having in 1912 supplied 752,783 pieces of 1,180,500. We furnished none, while Japan sent 154,512 pieces.

"The United States already enjoys a good share of the Chinese iron trade, but with European supplies cut off, there ought to be considerable increases in our sales. We sent nearly 3,000,000 pounds of bar iron to China in 1915 and over 4,000,000 in 1912, but this was only one twelfth of total import. In 1912 we sold nearly 13,000,000 pounds of nails and rivets, but less than half of the import. There is opportunity for an increase in sale of all sorts of iron goods and hardware. The same is true of glass and glassware.

"There is a growing market in China for many kinds of machinery, particularly iron working, shipbuilding and flour milling machinery. A good share of this trade comes to the United States. Paper was imported the same year to the amount of 26,197,000 pounds. Of stoves and grates $150,000 worth were imported. One million one hundred and twenty thousand dozen pairs of socks were shipped in 1912, $562,000 worth of umbrellas, and $148,000 worth of underwear."

DEMAND FOR ANTHRACITE NOT ENTIRELY NORMAL

Despite the fact that the weather during the second half of November was seasonably cold, demand for anthracite coal is not as lively as it often is around the first of December, says the Coal Trade Journal. It is not uncommon for the producers to have an excess of orders at this time of the year—in fact, that is the normal condition—but now, instead of having more business than they can take care of promptly some of them are not able to work their mines full time because of market conditions.

To some extent the prevailing dulness is accounted for by early buying on the part of retailers. Tonnage movement was rather above the average in the summer and fall, so that a well-stocked condition exists at the beginning of winter. This naturally has a bearing on current demand, but even more important is the rigid economy in the matter of coal purchases that is being practised by all classes of the public. People who usually buy five or ten tons at a time are now buying one or two-ton lots; those who ordinarily take a ton or two tons are, under the pinch of hard times, purchasing in fractional lots or even by the bag or pailful.

Salesmen report that in some of the factory towns dealers are asking to have shipments of stove and nut coal made in box cars, so that it will reach them dry and can be put up in paper bags for sale at grocery stores. This is something quite out of the ordinary, and is an indication of the extent to which hand-to-mouth buying prevails. Nut coal has sprung into favor within the past two or three weeks, and is now in even better demand than stove. Egg continues to drag, and is distinctively the long size.

With the suspension of lake shipments this week or next, more tonnage will be diverted to eastern markets, but with seasonable weather this will probably be absorbed without much difficulty.

The steam coal market is as demoralized as ever, with rice particularly long and pea coal beginning to accumulate at the lower ports. No. 1 buck is in slightly better condition, and barley is moving fairly well.

The question of whether or not the bituminous trade is improving continues to be debated, and the fact that there is such a variety of opinion shows that progress is being made very slowly, if at all. When business is going ahead with strong steady strides everybody knows it and there is no chance for an argument. But when the trend is uncertain the only logical conclusion is that the situation is spotty.

So far as prices are a guide there has been little change one way or the other in recent weeks. Slack has advanced rather sharply since the middle of November, but that is for a special reason or two reasons, both relating to the advancing season. When lake shipments slowed down the mines [illegible] less lump and the supply of slack was curtailed. At about the same time the weather turned off cold and the demand for slack increased in interior cities where it is used for heating business buildings. This took tonnage away from the seaboard markets and caused the price of Fairmont slack to advance to between 60 and 70 cents.

Otherwise quotations have not changed except for the minor fluctuations to which coal at the piers and threatened with demurrage is always subject. The amount of coal on demurrage at the local ports, or sold at concessions to avoid car changes, is small. That is one point wherein the present situation shines by comparison with dull periods of the past. Shippers have taken the lessons of last spring and are wary about bringing coal to tidewater on speculation.

Operators are also more conservative than in past seasons about taking low-priced orders just to keep their mines going. They figure that as prices were low all summer they must be maintained at a profitable level this winter to avoid incurring a loss on the year's business. When they cannot get their price they close down. Average running time at the mines is still down around three days a week, as movement on contract has not increased materially with most shippers and the spot cotton remains nearly stagnant.

NEW OIL PIPE LINE ARRANGED FOR

ARDMORE, Okla.—Announcement has been made by Robert Watchorn, former treasurer of the Union Oil Company of California, that he has completed arrangements for building an eight-inch oil pipe line from the Healdton field to Gainesville, Tex., and that this line will be extended through to the coast, the next link being from Gainesville to Ft. Worth.

Pennsylvania Textile Company of Massachusetts

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred stock of The Pennsylvania Textile Company of Massachusetts, has been declared payable December 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record November 21st, 1914.

THOMAS L. LIVERMORE, Jr., Treasurer.

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SWIMMING TEAM AT AMHERST WILL BE VERY STRONG

Coach Nelligan Has Good Nucleus of Veterans Around Which to Build—A. A. U. Rules Are Adopted

AMHERST, Mass.—With a schedule of eight meets arranged for, and the nucleus of an excellent team already in sight, the prospects are that Amherst College will have an unusually successful swimming season this winter. Responding to a recent call, a large number of men have come out for the squad and are working for its development.

The first event of the season will be the interclass meet, which will be held much earlier this year than usual, coming on Dec. 19. The purpose of this change is that a full workout of material may be had before the start of the intercollegiate season. As in former years Harold I. Pratt '00 will furnish the medals for the winners. Four days later, on Dec. 23, will come the first intercollegiate meet, with the College of the City of New York at that city.

As usual the meet with Brown and a triangular meet with Brown and Williams will be held, dates for which have not yet been decided. Arrangements are being made for a meet with the University of Pennsylvania some time in February, but this will not be definitely settled until the Brown and triangular meets are scheduled. The Harvard meet will probably be held at the Boston Y. M. C. A. during the month of February, while correspondence is being carried on which will probably result in an Amherst-Cornell swim.

Amherst will be represented this year for the first time in the final meet of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association which will be held in New Haven on March 6. Amherst has been invited in previous years to become a member of the association, but as this would have necessitated meets with each of the five members of the association, the invitation was not accepted. This year, however, the association has decided to admit teams into the final meet which have not competed in this series, and Amherst will be represented in this meet with the University of Penn., Columbia, C. C. of N. Y., Yale and Princeton.

In Thomas Nelligan '17, Norman Lemcke '17 and Capt. G. W. Washburn '16, Amherst has some remarkable point winners. Lemcke has been showing excellent form in both the 50-yard and 100-yard swims. In practise he has bettered the intercollegiate records in both of these events, and at present promises to do some remarkable work in the coming meets. Nelligan is showing his usual good form in the 50-yard and 100-yard swims, being a close second to Lemcke, and he will also be a valuable man in the relay.

Capt. G. W. Washburn will probably be the best man represented in the fancy diving events. Last year he was a star contestant in this event in all of the meets scheduled and bids fair to even better the mark he has set. There will also be some material available in the freshman class. After mid-year examinations the freshmen will be eligible to compete and several freshmen who have preparatory school reputations are expected to materially add to the team.

Burton Ames '16, will also be back on the team in the diving and backstroke events, while Charles Jessup '17 in the relay and backstroke and Widmayer '17 in the backstroke are both veterans from whom much will be expected.

F. C. Brough, last year's captain, who figured well in the 50-yard swim and the relay, T. W. Miller in the plunge, Louis Huthsleiner in the relay and 440-yard swim, W. O. Morrow, F. H. Bedford and E. A. Whittemore in the fancy diving and 100-yard swim events, were all lost by graduation. There is, however, a wealth of good material available which with good coaching can adequately fill the vacant positions and form one of most successful swimming teams Amherst has had in years.

All the meets of the year, it is expected, will be held under the intercollegiate ruling, by which the breast and back strokes will be among the events. Another change which will make hard work necessary on the part of the team is an important one in the diving event, the intercollegiate association having adopted the Amateur Athletic Union's rules, under which there will be four required dives, on which little credit will be given, and six optional dives which will count heavily, instead of the two which were required under the old rules.

Prof. R. A. Nelligan will coach the team this year as in past years. To aid the team Coach Nelligan has been negotiating to have one of the best divers in New England and a former New England champion come to Amherst about 12 times during the season to give instruction in the more difficult dives. For the present Professor Nelligan is withholding the name of the prospective assistant coach.

SCHAEFER DEFEATS CUTLER

HAZELTON, Pa.—J. Schaefer defeated Albert Cutler, 300 to 223, in a Billiard Players League match here Wednesday night.

WARHOP SIGNS FOR THREE YEARS

FREEPORT, Ill.—John Warhop has signed a three-year contract with the New York American League Baseball Club at an increased salary.

BROWN TRACK MEN TO ANSWER CALL THIS AFTERNOON

Captain Hall and Coach O'Connor Will Begin Training Candidates at Once for the Season

PROVIDENCE—Capt. Lawrence Hall of the Brown University track team will call out his men this afternoon in preparation for the indoor track season, which will begin immediately following the mid-year vacation. All candidates have been asked to report to Coach Edward O'Connor at the board track on Lincoln field, new men in the morning and veterans in the afternoon. Not only will the runners and jumpers be asked to come out, but the weight men and pole vaulters have been included in the call.

Between now and the December vacation, which begins in three weeks, Captain Hall and Coach O'Connor are planning to do much more work than has been attempted at Brown before. Every effort will be made to get the men into such condition that the squad may be practically chosen by Dec. 24. Training will begin at once.

There are several big gaps in the ranks of the runners to be filled this year. Bartlett, Langley and Cook are three of the men who are lost to the team by graduation last June. As was the case last year, however, the middle distances with Captain Hall, Coop, Bosworth, Saunders and Waterman should be well taken care of. The sprints and hurdles can stand much new material.

The fall meets showed that there is plenty of material which can undoubtedly be developed. An indoor meet with Amherst has been arranged.

SKATERS TO MEET IN N. Y. DEC. 12

Secretary A. L. Johnson of the New England Skating Association announces that the seventh annual meeting of the International Skating Union of America will be held at the Murray Hill hotel, New York, Dec. 12, at which time delegates representing the following skating association will be present: Amateur Skating Association of Canada, Western Skating Association of Canada New England Skating Association, Eastern Skating Association, Western Skating Association.

At this international meeting, comprising all skating associations of the United States and Canada, many matters of importance will be brought up, such as arranging dates and places for holding all the speed and figure skating championships throughout the United States and Canada for the coming winter season. The Boston and New Haven arenas will ask to hold the New England championships.

TECH FIVE DEFEATS CAMBRIDGE TEAM

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology basketball five defeated the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. team, 26 to 18, at the Cambridge gymnasium Wednesday evening. Tech was behind, 14 to 4, at the end of the first half, having started with second string men. In the second half, however, Tech came back strong, scoring 22 points to four for Cambridge. The summary:

TECHNOLOGY		CAMB'GE Y.M.C.A.
McQuaid, Raush, r.f.	l.b.,	Gustavson
Miller, Smithie, l.f.	r.b.,	Atchison
Gokey, Morse, c.	c.,	White, Moxson
Wilson, Kendell, r.b.	l.f.,	Foss
Poteat, Hudson, l.b.	r.f.,	Cummings, Anderson

Score, Technology 26, Cambridge Y. M. C. A. 18. Goals from floor, McQuaid 2, Raush, Smithie 6, Morse 3, Kendell, Cummings 4, Foss, Atchison, Gustavson 3. Referee, Tuttle. Time, March. Time, 15m. periods.

SPEED TRIALS ARE HELD AT EXETER

EXETER, N. H.—Trials were run here Wednesday afternoon in the 250-yard dash on the Phillips Exeter Academy oval. Eight heats were run with the first three to qualify for the finals, which will be run today. The track was slippery and good time was impossible. Greater Boston boys among those to qualify are, Phillips of Lynn, Lawrence of Medford, McDermott of Stoneham, Welch of Natick and Perry of Newton. Bingham and Lynch are of Lawrence.

CARLISLE DEFEATS ALABAMA ELEVEN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Carlisle Indians' superior weight was too much for the University of Alabama eleven Wednesday and Carlisle won a 20 to 3 victory. Carlisle used straight football with delayed passes, which were very effective. Alabama's play was open. Inability to cope with the Carlisle defense made consistent gaining impossible.

OVERTON WILL LEAD YALE 1915 RUNNERS

NEW HAVEN—J. W. Overton, 1917, of Nashville, has been elected captain of the Yale varsity cross-country team for 1915. He has been the biggest point winner for the team this year, winning first place in the Princeton and Harvard meets and third in the Cornell meet. It is expected that William Queal will return as coach next year.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York)
EDWARD W. MAHAN '16
Captain of Harvard's 1915 varsity football eleven.

FRANK GLICK IS NAMED CAPTAIN AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—Frank Glick '16 was elected Princeton University football captain for the season of 1915 by a unanimous vote Wednesday of the letter men who played in the Yale and Harvard games. Glick prepared for Princeton at the Central high school of Pittsburgh, and has played on the varsity the last two years at halfback and quarterback. His work this year was of the highest order and his choice as captain is heartily approved by the college as a whole.

N. P. Bevin '17 of Jamaica, N. Y., was elected assistant football manager for 1915 by the vote of the college, and his older brother, A. W. Bevin '16 will be the manager of the varsity football team next season.

H. F. Straw of Manchester, N. H., was elected manager of the freshman football team for next season.

NO LOCATION FOR BRAVES PARK YET

President J. E. Gaffney of the world's champion Boston Braves spent nearly the entire day Wednesday with real estate agents and others who are aiding Mr. Gaffney in his efforts to locate a place to erect a new baseball park for the home games of the club. Mr. Gaffney has not yet found a location that comes absolutely up to his standard as a location for a major league ball park. President Gaffney stated that he would not make his selection public until the deal for the land is closed, and arrangements for the construction made.

President Gaffney wanted to close his business here and leave for New York last night, but was held back and will leave for home some time today, with some definite idea about his proposed new ball park.

REPORT CHICAGO SIGNS LAI TIN

NEW YORK—It is reported that Manager James Callahan of the Chicago Americans has secured Capt. Lai Tin of the Honolulu Chinese baseball team and will take him with the team to southern California for the spring training trip, where he will receive a hard tryout. He is a third baseman.

Capt. Lai Tin played shortstop on the Honolulu Chinese team that visited the United States in 1912 and 1913. He holds two Hawaiian athletic records. He has been timed in the 100-yard dash in 10 1-5 seconds, and has cleared 23 feet in the running broad jump.

W. AND L. REENGAGES ELCOCK

NEW YORK—W. B. Elcock, tackle on the Dartmouth College 1911 team, has been reengaged to coach the Washington and Lee University football squad next season.

BASKETBALL MEN AT WASHINGTON REPORT FOR WORK

All of Last Season's Veterans Will Be in Line Again This Year—New Men Promising

SEATTLE, Wash.—With the completion of the football season at the University of Washington, the basketball players have made their appearance on the floor of the gymnasium, and are getting in shape for the season, which will commence shortly after the December vacation. The material this year has all the appearance of a second championship team and with none of last year's men missing it looks as if Washington would have little trouble in taking the championship this season.

At present the practise has been limited to the regular team, and the new material has not put in an appearance. There are a number of former high school stars in college this year, and with all the members of last year's team back Washington will have a fast team.

One of the strongest contenders for a place on the team this year is Stanley Statz, a sophomore in college and a former Stadium high player. Statz lacked only a few points of making his letter last year, and was active in all athletics in high school and since coming to the university he has shown the same interest in college sports. He was a member of the freshman crew last spring and also played on the first year football team which won the class honors last fall.

Arrangements are being made to have Coach Gilmour Dobie give the candidates some preliminary instruction in the game this year. Dobie was formerly a member of the Minnesota College team and it is reported that in his college days he played as good basketball as he did football. Last year he spent some time during the first of the season instructing the basketball aspirants and the team showed the results of his coaching during the games.

EXETER PLANS BIG SKATING CARNIVAL

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Exeter Academy is to hold a skating carnival on the afternoon of Dec. 12, if conditions permit. The events are to be 100 and 220-yard dashes for boys under 100 pounds; 100 and 220-yard dashes for boys between 100 and 130 pounds; 100, 220 and 440-yard dashes for boys over 130 pounds. In addition to these there will be a jumping and fancy skating contest for all.

FINNIGAN ELECTED CAPTAIN

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Samuel Finnigan, halfback, was elected captain of the 1915 Notre Dame College football team at the 1914 team's dinner Wednesday night. Finnigan has played on Notre Dame teams three years.

BUCKNELL WILL LOSE GOOD MEN BY GRADUATION

LEWISBURG, Pa.—With the final contest against Washington & Jefferson, three backfield stars, Topham, Gdnaic and Kiefer, along with Horn, Aleshouckas and Edwards, closed their football careers at Bucknell College. This loss is going to be a tremendous one for the coaches to overcome next season. Four of these players, the three backfield men and Horn, have played on the team since their freshman year and are four of the greatest football artists that have ever entered Bucknell in one class.

Spotts, the Lewisburg high school player, and Hopler, from Dickinson Seminary, are a pair of halfbacks who should make names for themselves next year. Spotts is a great defensive player and good at line plunging, weighing about 180 pounds, while Hopler, who weighs 165, is good in the open field and very strong at skirting the ends.

Three men in the center of the line, Snyder, Danowski and Murret, are all freshmen this year and from the work this season it is safe to say that the center of the Bucknell line need cause the coaches no trouble in 1915.

Archer, a tackle, is a sophomore, while Banks, the Atlantic City player, is fast learning the duties of an end, and should be a first-class one in another season.

MICHIGAN GAME NEW PROPOSAL

HANOVER, N. H.—Graduate Manager H. C. McAllister of Dartmouth College said Wednesday night that a Dartmouth-Michigan football game for next season was an absolutely new proposition to him, and that the possibility of such a contest had not been considered by the Dartmouth athletic council.

Mr. McAllister declined to discuss also the possibility of Darmouth appearing on the schedule of either Harvard or Yale next year, and would say nothing until the schedule was officially announced, probably just before or after the midyear recess. The Dartmouth students would certainly relish games with any or all of these teams, particularly with the Michigan eleven.

BECKER TIED IN PINEHURST GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C.—C. L. Becker of the Woodland Golf Club, veteran of many hard tournaments here, tied for the qualification trophy in the opening play of the eleventh annual autumn golf tournament Wednesday with Robert Hunter of the Weeburn Club, Stamford. Becker went out in 42 and came back in 43, while Hunter recorded 40 and 45. Samuel Beekman and T. J. Moran of the Metacomet Club, Providence, are the only other New England players to make the leading division. Match play continues through Saturday.

CORNELL TRACK AND FIELD MEN ALREADY AT WORK

Both Varsity and Freshman Candidates Practising Inside—Meets to Be Held Saturdays

ITHACA—Practise for the track and field candidates at Cornell University is now well under way, for both the varsity men and the athletes who are out to make the freshman team, and the coaches will keep the men hard at work every afternoon. It is planned to hold three Saturday indoor meets before the December holidays, and the first will be held this week. This plan of weekly competition will be resumed again with the opening of the university following the midyear recess, and will be continued until the close of the season next spring.

Candidates for the varsity and freshman track teams will be obliged to report for work regularly. The men who have been in training for varsity cross-country will not be called out however until later in the season. Competition in the weekly meets will be so arranged that contestants of equal ability will compete in classes by themselves, and varsity candidates, freshmen and novices will be classified. The dashes, runs and hurdle events will be run on the board track and the field event men will practise in the big practise hall.

Manager A. C. Minnix '15 is now at work on the indoor schedule, which is sure to include the first annual I. C. A. A. A. A. indoor meet in Madison Square Garden, N. Y., on Saturday night, March 6. Romeyn Berry '04, former manager of the varsity track team, now a member of the executive committee of the I. C. A. A. A. A., has been selected as manager of this meet.

Heretofore the University of Michigan indoor dual meet the last of March has been the first contest for the team, and the intercollegiate indoor meet necessitates having the team in top form three weeks earlier.

STATEMENTS BY PRES. J. A. GILMORE

CHICAGO—"The disposition of Edward Plank and other American and National league stars who have recently signed or are about to join the Federal league will not be determined at present," President J. A. Gilmore said Wednesday night. A complete list of players signed or pledged since peace negotiations were declared off will not be given out by the Federal league headquarters.

These announcements must come from the various clubs. President Gilmore said that the Federal league will take care of all players discarded by it under the ruling that each club should limit itself to 20 men.

PLANK SIGNS WITH ST. LOUIS FEDERALS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Edward Plank, the Philadelphia American's left-handed pitcher, has signed a contract to play with the St. Louis Federal league club. A telegram to this effect was received here Wednesday night from President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal league by Phillip Ball, vice-president of the St. Louis club.

Ball would not give out the salary figure under which Plank is signed, but said he had authorized Gilmore to go the limit in order to get Plank as soon as it was evident that the St. Louis Federal club could not sign Walter Johnson, pitcher of the Washington club.

THREE MEN SIGNED BY INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Three new players have been added to the Indianapolis Federal league club, according to announcement made by J. E. Krause, president of the club. They are Albert Padfield, a lefthand pitcher of Lupton, Col., who was with the Pacific Coast league two years ago, but did not play last season because of salary differences; Fred Troutman, a righthand pitcher, who won 15 and lost eight games in the Wisconsin-Illinois league last year, and Joseph Potter, a utility infielder, who played in one of the smaller western leagues last season.

PENN BASEBALL MEN REPORT FOR WORK

PHILADELPHIA—Coach Roy Thomas of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team has issued a call for battery candidates, to which over 20 have responded. Daily practises will be held in the gymnasium and whenever possible on Franklin field. Soon after the December holidays Thomas will call out all varsity candidates.

NO MENTION MADE OF FOOTBALL TEAM

NEW YORK—The expectation that a definite promise for a varsity football team at Columbia University next year would be given at a mass meeting of students here Wednesday failed to materialize. President N. M. Butler, in an address to the 1200 students, evaded the slightest reference to football.

COLUMBIA FIVE TO OPEN SEASON WITH RUTGERS

Prospects for Championship Basketball Team This Year Very Bright—Three Veterans Are in Line

NEW YORK—Tomorrow will see the opening of the basketball season at Columbia University, when the varsity five faces Rutgers College here. Although it is true that there are but three veterans in the Blue and White lineup this fall, the squad is further developed than any Columbia basketball team has been at this season for a number of years, and the prospects of a championship team are very bright indeed.

Capt. Reynolds Benson, who alternated as guard and forward last season, is sure of a guard position along with J. C. Lee, who has been his running mate all through high school and college. The pair played together on the Horace Mann school five, and when they reached Columbia they made the varsity five in their freshman year. Coach Fisher could probably not find a pair of better qualified guards in the university, and if their play is up to the standard they set last year it is believed they will have little difficulty in holding down the best forwards in the Intercollegiate league.

With the release of the ineligibility ban on Calder Columbia has a forward who ranks with the best in intercollegiate circles. He played on the St. Lawrence five two seasons back and was at Columbia all last year, though he did not play on the varsity five because of the one year rule. He is an accurate shot, a good dribbler through a broken field and a keen follower of the ball.

Wegener, who as a freshman was center of the Columbia five last season, will play forward with Calder, at least through the early season games. If he demonstrates his ability to keep up with Calder he will get the position regularly. Coach Fisher has tried him out thoroughly in practise and thinks he will match up with Calder.

The center position has been a troublesome place to fill, and the coaches have at least selected Walker, a big law student, who played two years on the De Pauw eleven. Walker played on the Columbia scrub five last year, and although he was slow, he has improved and should fit in well.

There are a number of very good substitutes, so that he will not be handicapped if any of his stars are unable to play.

TWITCHELL TO LEAD CROSS-COUNTRY MEN

Capt. F. W. Capper '15, of the Harvard University track team, has appointed R. T. Twitchell '16, of Dorchester, captain of the university cross-country team for 1915. The athletic committee has approved the appointments of L. B. Leonard '18, of Lynn, and P. Squibb '18, of Bernardsville, N. J., as manager and assistant manager, respectively, of the freshman track team. L. K. Moorehead '18, of Andover; J. Coggeshall, Jr., '18, of Allston; H. D. Carpenter '18, of Philadelphia, Pa., and C. W. W. P. Heffinger '18, of Portsmouth, N. H., were awarded their numerals for consistent work on the 1918 cross-country team.

DINNER TO DARTMOUTH MEN

WORCESTER—Worcester football enthusiasts are planning a dinner for Dartmouth College football players and Coach Cavanaugh Dec. 27. Some of the football players in attendance will be J. B. McAuliffe, captain of the 1915 team, and Whitney and Murdock.

MORNINGSTAR BEATS YAMADA

BALTIMORE, Md.—Ora Morningstar defeated Koji Yamada, 300 to 240, in a Billiard Players League match here Wednesday night. Average and high runs: Morningstar 21 3-17, 108; Yamada 14 2-17, 61.

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THE HOME FORUM

What the Fine Arts Express

"It is at least worth inquiry how far the fine arts have ever been in a state of true progress, going forward regularly from good to better, each generation building on the work of its predecessors and surpassing that work." So writes Kenyon Cox, and instancing the art of poetry proceeds to state a few facts, which, although incontestable, will be newly perceived by many of his readers.

"In the history of poetry," he says, "we shall find less evidence of progress than anywhere else, for it will be seen that its acknowledged masterpieces are almost invariably near the beginning of a series rather than near the end. Almost as soon as a clear and flexible language has been formed by any people, a great poem has been composed in that language, which has remained, not only unsurpassed, but unequaled by any subsequent work. Homer is for us, as he was for the Greeks, the greatest of their poets; and if the opinion could be taken of all cultivated readers in those nations that have inherited Greek tradition, it is doubtful if he would not be proclaimed the greatest poet of the ages. Dante has remained the first of Italian poets, as he was one of the earliest.

"Chaucer, who wrote when our language was transforming itself from Anglo-Saxon to English, has still lovers who are willing for his sake to master what is to them almost a foreign tongue, and yet other lovers who ask for new translations of his works into our modern idiom; while Shakespeare who wrote almost as soon as that transformation had been accomplished is universally reckoned one of the greatest world poets. There have, indeed, been true poets at almost all stages of the world's history, but the preeminence of such masters as these can hardly be questioned, and if we looked to poetry alone for a type of the arts, we should almost be forced to conclude that art is the reverse of progressive. We should think of it as gushing forth in full splendor when the world is ready for it, and as unable ever again to rise to the level of its fount."

His essay, named, rather infelicitously, "The Illusion of Progress," takes up the other fine arts in a similar manner. Quoting but a sentence or two from each division:

"If we ask where in the history of architecture do its masterpieces appear, the answer must be 'almost anywhere.'"

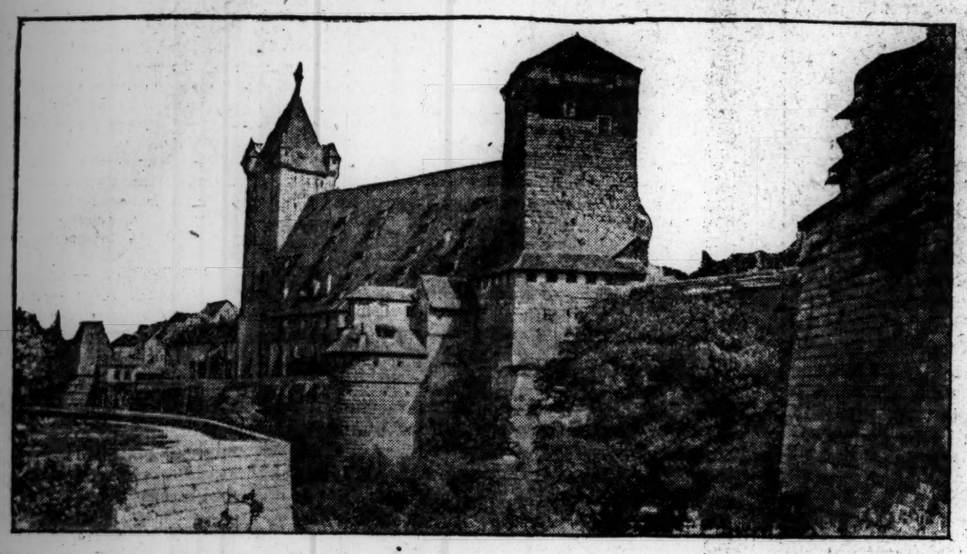
"The masterpieces of one time are as the masterpieces of another, and no man may say that the nave of Amiens is finer than the Parthenon or that the Parthenon is nobler than the nave of Amiens."

"Have we produced anything, I will not say greater, but anything as great as the noblest works of Beethoven or Bach?"

"There are archaic statues that are almost as nobly beautiful as any work by Phidias and more beautiful than almost any work that has been done since his time. There are bits of Gothic sculpture that are more valuable expressions of human feeling than anything produced by the contemporaries of Buonarroti."

"At every stage of its development the art of painting has been a medium for the expression of a great man's mind; and wherever a great man has practised it, the result has been a great and permanently valuable work of art."

"For this," the conclusion is, "seems finally to be the law of all the arts—the one essential prerequisite to the production of a great work of art is a great man. You cannot have the art without the man, and when you have the man you have the art. His time and his surroundings will color him; his art will not be at one time or place precisely what it might be at another; but at bottom the art is the man and at all times and in all countries is just as great as the man."



View of the Kaiserstallung at Nuremberg, Bavaria

The town of Nuremberg dates back at least to 1050. The Kaiserstallung (imperial stables) stands nearly upon the site of the palace of the Burggraves, who were anciently the guardians of the city. Of the latter building only a few relics remain covered by the ivy that climbs round about. The Kaiserstallung, designed by Hans Beheim, the elder, was built in 1494 for a civic granary. Having upon the occasion of imperial visits been used a stable, it received that name, but the people still call it the Granary.

The building is flanked by two towers having histories much older than its own.

The Five-Cornered Tower at the right was known even in medieval times as "old Nuremberg." It is of solid rough masonry. "The upper part fell late in the middle ages," relates Dr. Ree of the Bavarian Museum, "and was replaced with brick work, and the battlemented addition round the lower part intended for gun emplacements is also a later addition. The triangular projection on the east side, on account of which the tower, nearly square inside, is called pentagonal, is a remarkable feature, but from it no sure conclusion as to the date can be drawn. The projection was really built as a buttress."

The Luginsland tower at the other end was built by the people in 1377, in order, it is said, that they might keep an eye upon the castle of the Burggraves, who from 1191 to 1420 were Counts of Hohenzollern.

Of the front wall, Dr. Ree says: "A doorway with a pointed arch adorned with intersecting bar moldings, and well proportioned little windows, right angled, and with only a plain chamfer molding—except in the top story where they are paired together, with twisted mullion ornaments—break the plain, smooth front, on which a tablet with the arms of Nuremberg, plainly a work of Adam Kraft, provides a welcome piece of decoration."

Oldest of Tokio's Bridges

There is a famous camphor-wood bridge, the oldest of all Tokio's bridges, spanning the Sumida river, which has been the inspiration of Japanese artists for more than 100 years, according to a writer in the Craftsman. They have drawn it under every condition . . . with laborers crossing home from work, with men and women in holiday garb on their way to temple festivities, with children scurrying to school under yellow paper umbrellas, with heavily laden freight boats slipping between its piers. One of the best known color prints of that master artist, Hiroshige the First, is of this same old bridge as it looked to him one gray day. . . . The piers of this noted old bridge are hand-hewn shafts of camphor-wood pinned together with huge wooden pins of the same tree. The camphor-wood, like American redwood, seems insensible to time or the elements, and though the tides of more than a century have ebbed and flowed beneath this beautiful arch, beating against its wooden piers, it has borne unfalteringly the chief burden of Tokio's traffic.

Uniform Joy

Efforts to be permanently useful must be uniformly joyous,—a spirit all sunshine; graceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.—Carlyle.

FALLS OF THE YOSEMITE VALLEY

The chief characteristic of the Yosemite valley, as to distinction from other remarkable valleys, writes George N. Curzon, is in its waterfalls. These, he says, come straight over the mountain walls, "not down the bed of converging ravines, but from upland valleys unseen above and beyond."

"As with a rush and a leap they spring from the craggy ledges, their forms are intertwined with rainbows and aureoled with light. Thus they descend in soft vaporous shapes . . . until the phantasy is shivered in the tumult and thunder of the plunge upon the echoing platform or in the deep, hollow pools at the base. From a distance of miles these waterfalls may be seen hung like white streamers against the mountain walls. Even there a faint whisper sings in the air, deepening as we advance to a hum and a roar, till about their feet the atmosphere is choked with the stunning shocks of sound."

Of these falls he thinks "the most beautiful at all times and seasons" is that named the Bridal Veil. "It falls sheer for 900 feet, the rocky rim from which it leaps being outlined as sharply as a razor's edge against the sky. The name is not ill-applied, for as the breeze catches the descending jets, when not in full volume, it puffs them outward from the rocks and wafts them in gauzy festoons from side to side. Hither and thither float the misty folds, like a diaphanous veil of tulle. Lower down the water, pouring in miniature cataracts from the ledges, alone shows what is the quantity and what the texture of the material."

From "Easedale"

Deepset within those barriers green,
With grass and spreading brake;
Upon the mountaintop serene
There lies a lonely lake.

So low above it bends the sky,
So high the mountain's shield,
Within its placid bosom lie
The stars by day revealed.

How still it seemed! No zephyr stirred
The lake's pellucid breast;
Nor dip of oar, nor winged bird
Ruffled that perfect rest.

Nor grove of fir, nor foxglove fair,
Nor force with noisy cheer,
Could have for me a charm so rare
As that solitary mere.

—Emily Tolman.

From "June"

Now weave the winds to music of June's lyre,
Their bowers of cloud whence odorous blooms are flung,
Far down the dells and cedarn vales among,
See lowly plains, sky-touched, to heaven aspire!

Now flash the golden robin's plumes with fire,
The bobolink is bubbling o'er with song,
And leafy trees, aeolian harps new strung,
Murmur far notes, blown from some starry choir.

—Theodore Harding Rand.

Lowell's Appraisal of Milton

Writing of Milton's "Areopagitica," Lowell says:

"It is this lift in Milton, rare enough among men, this undying instinct to soar and tempt us to venture our weaker wings, that gives an incomparable efficacy to those parts of his writing in prose that are best inspired. Here we breathe a mountain air in which, as Rousseau says, 'to the degree that one approaches the skyey regions, the mind takes on something of their stainless purity.' Nay, even while we are trudging wearily over the low and marish stretches of his discourse, there rises suddenly from before our feet a winged phrase that mounts and carols like a lark, luring the mind with it to ampler spaces and a serener atmosphere. It is no small education for the nobler part of us to consort with one of such temper that he could say of himself with truth, 'God intended to prove me, whether I durst take up alone a rightful cause against a world of disesteem, and found I durst.' And it is the breath of this spirit that pours through 'Areopagitica,' as through a trumpet, sounding the charge against whatever is base and recreant, whether in the world about us or in the ambush of our own natures."

Revolution Reform

Dr. Gardiner, the famous historian of the "Great Rebellion," sums up the difference between rebellion and reform as follows:

"The revolution in which Cromwell played a conspicuous part was, like all other revolutions, the product of two factors, dissatisfaction with existing ideas and dissatisfaction with existing practise. The former appeals to thinking men who care about ideas, the latter to the mass which cares about practise. When the two are fused together the opposition becomes irresistible. Under ordinary circumstances political evolution results from the partial and gradual blending of these two influences when the holders of authority have become obnoxious alike to the men who think and to the men who feel. When the mischief is too tenacious to be got rid of by constitutional pressure, the fusion of thought and feeling becomes more complete, and the ensuing change takes the form of a revolution. The reform act of 1832 is an example of one process, the revolution of the seventeenth century an example of the other."

SPIRITUAL VISION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEEP down in every individual consciousness is the desire to know more of God. Every effort made to know more of that which is really good, true and lasting is an effort to find God, for God is divine Love, from whom proceeds all that is really good. To know God is a right, moreover, of which the individual cannot be permanently deprived. God is Truth, and a knowledge of Truth effectually rids one of all evil, of ignorance, sin and disease. This Christ Jesus made quite clear in his teaching and practise. As Truth is the equal heritage of all, or, to state it differently, as God is the Father of all, each individual has the inherent capacity to know Truth and to be free. The Master had a demonstrable knowledge of God through which he overcame evil. He understood divine Truth and Love and demonstrated their power over error and hatred. He knew that God is the only Life and through this spiritual understanding he overcame death, and proved life to be eternal. It can readily be understood, therefore, on what basis he made spiritual understanding the central theme of his instructions. The faith his teachings inspired in his immediate disciples, through which they were enabled to repeat his works of healing and purification, was not a species of blind belief, but a keen apprehension of the things of God, a real spiritual understanding which endowed them with actual intelligence and power.

The craving of mankind for a knowledge of God can only be satisfied by Christian Science. Reiterating the clear definitions of God given in the Scriptures, definitions which the Master proved true, that God is Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, infinite Mind, this Science shows clearly the nature of all real things. In consonance with the spiritual teachings of Jesus, it enlightens the dull ears and the dimmed eyes, and inspires mankind with the knowledge of the real and the eternal. The world has need not merely of the desire to be better, but of that perception of Truth and Love which must lift mankind practically above the ills of the flesh. A definite declaration of the nature of Spirit and its expressions is needed to give this perception, and such a definition, clear and incontrovertible, is set forth in the text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. Thus in the midst, or out from the midst, of the unstable and untrustworthy conceptions of the human thought, the awakened spiritual sense beholds the light of Truth, the omnipresence, omnipotence and infinite love of God. This true sense lets go the dependence upon and trust in the human so-called mind, and lays hold upon Truth itself, the divine Mind, the Mind that was manifested by Christ Jesus.

One of the first discoveries made by the beginner in Christian Science is that its teachings have unlocked for him the real or spiritual meaning of the Scriptures. The Bible then becomes to him a daily friend and guide, instructing him further with each hour's investigation concerning the things of Spirit, and in proportion as he learns its meaning and practises what he knows the spiritual idea which has been revealed to him permeates and controls his daily life. This is plainly set forth as the first tenet of Christian Science: "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life" (Science and Health, p. 497). Furthermore he endeavors to adopt into his individual thought and action the Christ spirit. The Christ or spiritual idea of God, the Master declared, is ever with us, and Mrs. Eddy has written of this fact as follows: "Throughout all generations both before and after the Christian era, the Christ, as the spiritual idea,—the reflection of God,—has come with some measure of power and grace to all prepared to receive Christ, Truth. Abraham, Jacob, Moses, and the prophets caught glorious glimpses of the Messiah, or Christ, which baptized these seers in the divine nature, the essence of Love" (Ibid., p. 333).

Spiritual understanding is quite at variance with human hypotheses and this is why spiritual understanding transcends these hypotheses in its demonstration of power. Where the human belief of sight or foresight grows dim and despairs because of its concessions to the temptations of evil, spiritual vision discerns good, infinite and unchanging, as the only power. The end of all right teaching and practise is to bring this good to light. The Christ vision grasps the real and spiritual in contradistinction to the material appearance of things. True vision is founded on reality and brings this reality into the realm of experience. Good is the eternal fact to be brought to light through the consciousness of universal good. It is not, as the ignorant human mind believes it to be, a condition to be produced of material elements and by material processes. It is little wonder, then, that the Apostle Paul exhorted his fellow Christians to turn from the contemplation of evil and to think on these things of God, things which he described as true, honest, just, pure, lovely, of good report. Paul's teaching was to the end that the spiritual idea might be found "casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." "We look," he said, "not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." And his faithful fellow apostle of today has said, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts" (Science and Health, p. 261).

It is no more difficult in this age than formerly to pierce the mists of materialism and to view the things of God with the vision of the Christ. But it requires, as of old, love for God and man; persistent and unselfish devotion to the ideal. This ideal has been revealed. It needs but to be expressed in a selfless and spiritual life. It has come to this age and to all mankind through the devoted labor and spiritual illumination of one who was simple and pure minded enough to reveal it. The vision of the kingdom of God, which is the everpresent fact, needs only to be accepted by mankind and put into practise in the daily life. Through it the beliefs of evil one and all fade into permanent oblivion. "Hereby know we that we dwell in him, and he in us," wrote the beloved disciple, John, "because he hath given us of his Spirit." This is the spirit of Truth and Love, the spiritual understanding so universally needed and coming again, as of old, to take away the sins of the world.

FLOWER TIME IN SYRIA

Fertile Syria, like the adjacent Palestine, is adorned from October to May [illegible]erous brilliant-hued wild flowers of various kinds, for it is the home of many plants which are most beautiful from February to May. After April has gone, even the most enthusiastic flower hunter will find few specimens, except perhaps in an occasional damp nook or corner near some spring, other than thistles—purple, blue, orange or yellow, globe thistles, plume thistles and plumeless, small and large, the latter growing even 10 to 15 feet high, some insignificant—and other handsome and showy herbs. Here and there a tiny campion may also be gleaned, or some sprays of scented Spanish broom, a stray rose-tipped daisy or a few belated lavender blooms. But let the seeker wait until the early rains have fallen, toward the end of September, followed by the sunshine which the clouds were scarcely able to hide, and in a few days he will find terraces and hillsides, valleys and plains, dotted with the pink, white, yellow and blue of the gay little flowering plants that spring up everywhere after the first tapping of the rain. Let him tarry until the approach of spring and he will see the terraces almost smothered with large white daisies, splashed here and there with yellow or pink; while below portions of the plain flash with gold or glow with reddish-pink.

The botanist rejoices in opportunities for research, while the mere flower lover revels in these gorgeous scenes. Some of the natives take great delight in tending flowering plants which they have cultivated in their gardens or in square paraffin tins which they use for garden boxes, but the children on the whole do not seem to love gathering wild flowers as English children do. Little Syrians often say: "Those did not grow in a garden, they are only grass!"

Sir Walter Scott's Abbotsford

Sir Walter Scott's Abbotsford, when completed in 1826, reflected accurately the romantic tastes of its famous owner. W. S. Crockett, in his book "The Scott Community," relates that the attention of Sir Walter Scott was first drawn to the future site of Abbotsford when, as a boy, he drove with his father from Selkirk to Melrose. The countryside still bore such names as Skirmish Field, Charge Lane and Turn Again, memories of the last of the Border Clan battles, which took place between the Scotts, the Douglases and the Kers in 1526. The bare hillsides, the flowing Tweed, the Borderland with its history written in every field and path was the country Scott loved the best, and in 1811 he began to negotiate for the possession of a little farm property on the south side of the Tweed, a few miles from Galashiels. It needed both imagination and a strong purpose to make Cartley-hole, dubbed in the neighborhood Clarby-hole, appear worth acquiring. "It was at the time," says Crockett, "utterly unattractive and tumbledown looking." The house was dilapidated while every sign of regular dykes and fences had all but disappeared. "Heather grew close to the doorway," Crockett says. But Scott saw beyond. His gaze fell on "the silver bend" of the Tweed immediately in the foreground and "on the bold triple height of Eildon behind. Just across the river lay a Pictish earthwork, and a Roman road connected the Eildons with the Tweed at the ford where the Abbots crossed."

Cartleyhole belonged to Dr. Robert Douglas, minister of Galashiels. At the conclusion of the purchase Dr. Douglas received a characteristic note from Scott in which he quoted the couplet:

"Now the gowd's thine
And the land's mine."

In 1812 Scott had not the faintest intention of building for himself anything larger than an average English vicarage. But the love of the land, the delight of ownership, took possession of him, and this, added to his antiquarian tastes and marvelous capacity for acquirement, conspired to gradually efface the idea of the humble manse, until at last in 1824, Abbotsford, the realization of a medieval dream, stood on the once bare heather side of the Tweed's southern reach.

The correspondence of Scott with a few intimates during the years which covered the building and development of Abbotsford show his delight in the planning of every detail of his Border home. Every addition, every fresh scheme is described. In the year of purchase he writes to John Leyden: "The place looks at present very like 'poor Scotland's gear.' It consists of a bank and a haugh as poor and bare as Sir John Falstaff's regiment . . . it has a wild, solitary air, and commands a splendid reach of the Tweed; and to sum all in the words of Touchstone, 'It is a poor thing, but mine own.'" Among Scott's closest friends was J. B. S. Morritt of Rokeby, of whom Lockhart says that "he was one of the most accomplished men that ever shared his confidence." To him Scott wrote: "I have fixed only two points respecting my intended cottage—one is, that it shall be in my garden, or, rather, kail-yard; the other, that the little drawing room shall open into a little conservatory, in which there shall be a fountain. These are articles of taste which I have long since determined upon, but I hope before a stone of my paradise is begun we shall meet and collogue upon it."

"The year 1812," says Mr. Crockett, "was one of Scott's busiest years. Five days every week until the middle of July he did court of session duty at Edinburgh. Saturday evenings saw him at Abbotsford. On Monday he superintended the licking into shape of his new domicile, and again at night he was coaching it to the city. During the court recess he pegged away at 'Rokeby' and other literary work under circumstances that must have been trying enough. 'As for the house and the poem,' he writes to Morritt, 'there are 12 masons hammering at the one, and one poor noodle at the other.' He did not then know the luxury of a private 'den.' A window corner, curtained off in the one habitable room which served for dining room and schoolroom, was the earliest study of Scott at Abbotsford."

Evidence of progress in the building work is shown in letters to Daniel Terry and Joanna Baillie. He says to the former, "We have got up a good garden-wall, complete stables in the haugh, and the old farmyard enclosed with a wall, with some little picturesque additions in front. The new plantations have thriven amazingly well, acorns are coming up fast, and Tom Purdie is the happiest and most consequential person in the world." In 1813 Joanna Baillie is the recipient of the following note: "No sooner had I corrected the last sheet of 'Rokeby' than I escaped to this Patmos as blithe as bird on tree, and have been ever since most decidedly idle—that is to say, with busy idleness. I have been hanking, and securing, and dyking against the river, and planting willows, and aspens and weeping birches. I have now laid the foundations of a famous background of copse, with pendent trees in front; and I have only to beg a few years to see how my colours will come out of the canvas." In 1814 Terry receives a letter in which Scott says: "I wish you saw Abbotsford, which begins this season to look the whimsical, gay old cabin that we had chalked out."

In 1816 and 1817 further improvements and additions are made and ornaments and decorations are procured from Melrose Abbey and "the old Tolbooth of Edinburgh." In 1821 Abbotsford is again in the hands of builders. By October, 1822, Scott writes to his son Walter: "My new house is quite finished as to masonry, and we are now getting on the roof just in time to face the bad weather."

Gopher Wood From Cyprus

Cyprus gave its name to the metal copper, for it was from that island, we read in the Daily Chronicle (London), that the Romans got their supplies of the metal, which they knew as "Cyprium aes," or, for short, "Cyprium," in late Latin "cuprum." Another famous product of the island was a tree, not the cypress, which has nothing to do with Cyprus, but the "cyprus," from which a valuable oil was made. But it is better worth remembering as "gopher," the Hebrew name of the wood of which Noah's ark was built.

Poetry of Keats

Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton) said in his critique of the poetry of John Keats: "The just harmony of the coloring may appear to others a displeasing monotony; but I think it impossible to lay the book down without feeling that almost every line of it contains solid gold enough to be beaten out, by common literary manufacturers, into a poem of itself."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1914

The Case of India

THE moment when the British government decided to employ the Indian troops in the campaign upon the continent of Europe was undoubtedly a momentous one for India. There were those who, through conventional ideas on the subject of British rule in India, felt that the step could hardly be considered wise. If, such people feared, the Indian troops were to discover they were equal to the white man, their attitude towards the British Raj could never be exactly as before. Seeing, moreover, that the Indian troops outnumber the British garrison of India by two to one it would, in the opinion of these critics, be unsafe to give them a feeling of equality. It is true that the British government has steadily refrained from forming units of Indian artillery except in the case of a few native mountain batteries, which would not amount to much in an internal struggle waged across the plains of India. Such considerations, however, might not appeal particularly to the native mind if it had decided on a revolt against the authority of the British. But is it ever likely to repeat the Indian mutiny?

Never perhaps in the whole annals of the British connection with its eastern dependency has there been so generous and so widespread a manifestation of devoted loyalty as has been evidenced since the recent European crisis. Even the Bengali agitator seems to have laid aside his grievances for the moment and to have thrown himself unreservedly on the side of the British. From one end of the country to the other have come resolutions expressing steadfast loyalty accompanied by practical offers of assistance. On no occasion has this tendency been more marked than on the recent declaration of war against Turkey. That the British empire should find itself in antagonism to the country which is dominated by the spiritual head of Islam, might have been expected to arouse against it the opposition of its Muhammadan subjects. What, however, has been the actual outcome? Headed by the Aga Khan and the Nizam of Hyderabad the Muhammadans of India have assured the British Raj of their unqualified support.

If these many manifestations of ardent loyalty stand for anything at all, they stand for the recognition by the mass of the Indian peoples that their rights are amply safeguarded under the provisions of British rule. Some insight into the reasons for this attitude can be found in many a sidelight which has been thrown by Rudyard Kipling on the devotion of the British officials to the welfare of the subject populations, and although such devotion may remain unnoticed at the time, its cumulative effect is seen clearly on an occasion such as the present.

There is another side, however, to the situation which has arisen. The loyalty of the Indian peoples, even though it may be called forth by the recognition of services already rendered, will deserve more than passing appreciation on the part of the British nation. Much of the opposition to the wielding of power by native Indian officials has been due to the fear that the British would gradually be elbowed out of the government of India. What will probably now be seen is a gradually increasing admission of the Indian into the government of his native country. It is futile to contend that the selected Indian cannot be trusted to undertake this. Any one who will think for a moment will agree that you cannot tell what a man is capable of until you give him an opportunity of showing. In the same way it cannot be said what the native of India is or is not capable of accomplishing until he is given a chance of showing what he can do. It is inevitable, therefore, that one result of the present struggle will be an increasing willingness to delegate to Indians the government of their native country, and a gradual trend of Indian politics to a condition of autonomy within the British empire. This is a consummation which it would be absurd to precipitate too soon. The Morley-Minto reforms were the first step in the process. Others will follow at ever lessening intervals. A people unused to self-government cannot be trained to it in the twinkling of an eye. The duty of British statesmanship, therefore, will be to neither hurry nor restrict the necessary progress but to carry out a gradual devolution of authority for the benefit of India alone.

Modified Peace Centenary Program

NECESSITIES often cause modification of plans based on idealism. To illustrate: the treaty of Ghent, following the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, has had a practical interpretation for a century, which both the nations involved, and also the Dominion of Canada, felt it timely to commemorate formally and jubilantly this month. "A century of peace" was to be praised worthily by jurists, poets, artists and responsible state officials. The unguarded, unfortified boundary line between Canada and the United States was to be held up as the symbol of right international ideals. All this is still to be done, but in a quieter, more restrained, and somewhat less official way. The splendid facts remain, and are not to be minimized; but there is to be alteration of the method of rejoicing over those facts.

In part this change of program is due to the difficulty of carrying out the original plan, simply as a matter of administrative technique. Present and more urgent duties make impossible the participation of many persons of eminence who had been invited. Present needs also clamor for use of state and private moneys in other ways. But there are other and deeper reasons for the change, arising from international relations, and caused by the special policy for which the United States is standing now. The past is not to be forgotten or undervalued, nor are the positive benefits of the traditions of a century to be minimized. That would be both absurd and craven. On the other hand this celebration is to avoid some of those excesses of fraternity that often cause misunderstanding and friction.

Postponement for a season of the more formal and picturesque modes of celebrating this centenary need not interfere with meditation upon its essential lessons, and these can be dealt with dispassionately by citizens whose opportunities and professions make them interpreters of history. Celebration of the event in some form this month seemed imperative, but the manner of it should prevent friction between peoples and make misunderstandings impossible.

President and Congress Session

WHATEVER else may develop in the short session of the Congress of the United States that now is almost upon the President and the country, the feeling is deep and widespread among business interests that nothing of an alarming nature may be expected from it. Whether this feeling is based on substantial ground or not, there can be no question as to its existence. It amounts almost to a conviction. In this respect, at least, the last session of the Sixty-third Congress promises to differ greatly from its predecessors of a decade. So far as is known, only one measure having to do with trade regulation will be sought by the White House. This may take the form of an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law that will allow American exporters to cooperate in meeting foreign competition. It is thought that the President will recommend such a modification in his annual message, so that the executive this time in all probability will be found taking an attitude that will be beyond the criticism of big business or its champions.

The explanation of the quiet that is likely to settle down on the legislative branch in this particular is simple enough. Measures regulating business in one way or another have been numerous during the last ten years. Almost a continuous sitting of Congress since Woodrow Wilson's induction into office has taken the action called for by the progressive proposals of the present administration. There is little to be done now beyond perfecting the legislation enacted and putting into operation the regulatory machinery provided for in the new laws. Prudence cries loudly for a pause in the progressive program until the legislation already placed upon the statute books shall have an opportunity of proving its value to the country.

There will be no lack of interest in the session because it will give its attention to other matters. The ship purchase bill will demand much attention, no doubt, and there will be strong pressure in favor of a greater army and navy, while the question of retrenchment will probably demand more attention than any other, for the reason that most of the others will hang upon appropriations. It is evident that the advocates of wholesale rivers and harbors appropriations will strive to retrieve, partly or wholly, the losses they sustained in the last session. The President, however, has taken a firm stand in this matter, and it seems almost certain that any attempt to restore the "pork barrel" method will call forth his veto. Not only the President but many other of the leading men in the Democratic party are opposed to the continuance of extravagance in appropriations. They realize that unless economy is practised from this time forward their party will have lost completely the strongest claim to public confidence they were able to lay before the electorate in 1912. From all appearances the most interesting and important debates in the coming session will arise from conflicts between the spenders and the economizers.

Forcing Indians to Be Temperate

INDIAN COMMISSIONER CATO SELLS had not been long in office before agents of businesses hostile to the sobriety and thrift of the Indians on the reservations discovered that a man had come to power who would not be party to connivance and collusion by his subordinates with lawbreakers and traders in "firewater." In deciding to grapple with this problem and to clean it up Mr. Sells found that he had politicians to fight as well as faithless subordinates to chasten, and that the ramifications of the alliance between politics and illegal sale to Indians were wide and high. Coming from a region of the country where the prohibitory theory of state suppression of traffic in such wares has its roots deep in the popular conscience and will, Mr. Sells did not balk because he discovered that he was fighting a creature with many social tentacles. He still believed in the theory on which he was acting; and as for the practical results of bringing liquor and the Indian together, did not every reservation, where law was not enforced, tell the same tale?

Usually the wiser and older men of the reservations use their influence to exclude liquors and to conform to the law. Usually the bureau of Indian affairs finds its controversy to be with white men living adjacent to the reservations. But on the Osage reservation in Oklahoma it has become necessary recently for the bureau to stand for law enforcement against the chiefs of the tribe as well as against whites resident on the reservation; and in this contest Commissioner Sells has not hesitated to use rigorous measures. Thus he has made future payment to the tribal treasury of amounts due it from the national government conditional on strict enforcement of the law. Since the appeal to regard for law and for the best moral interests of the tribe has failed, resort is now had to an argument that may be better understood. The commissioner has law as well as right on his side. The power he is using is conceded him by Congress. The difference in the situation is that he is using power that other men have not cared or dared to use.

Alumni Control in Higher Education

AT A RECENT meeting of the alumni council of Dartmouth College, with representatives present from all parts of the United States, one of the present board of trustees of the institution, a lawyer of eminence, urged ultimate transfer of administrative authority from a self-perpetuating board of trustees to one elected by graduates. He supposably did this both because of his experience as a trustee and because of his belief that in higher education as in higher politics, democracy and not oligarchy should rule. In other words a system natural to the days of the colonies can hardly satisfy twentieth century standards.

Put such a plea as this, from within the inner circle of administrators, alongside of that steadily mounting demand of the teaching force in the colleges and universities, that they shall have more to say in the future than in the past about pedagogic methods and about men chosen to administer them, and more to say also about academic ideals officially defined, and it is evident that the college pool is to be agitated more or less during the next decade. In our opinion it is high time for candid discussion of the issues involved in these demands. The close-corporation, self-perpetuating conception of administrative efficiency has been successful, it may be admitted, in giving to the college or university externally a splendor of equipment that never has been known before where private donors have provided the funds. But that the system has had an equally wholesome effect on the interior, intellectual and moral ideals of colleges and universities, is at least a disputable question. Whether, as often, the power has been ecclesiastical or commercial in its point of view, the result has been much the same; and consequently, during the last decade or two, the concessions made to the laity have been notable. Now has come the time when the domination of the more commercial type of trustees is to be challenged, and the alumni given a chance to exercise their selective choice of guardians of ideals and traditions.

With the equally significant movement of professors and teachers for a more democratic and less autocratic method of selection, control and dismission of members of faculties, and a less arbitrary and more rational and inclusive method of decision as to institutional policies—a method that will give the teaching force something like parity of standing with presidents and trustees—we are in sympathy. When teachers are rated higher by colleges and by universities, then the students will rate higher the men who teach them, and also the subjects of study. The plea goes up on all hands for a higher valuation by undergraduates of intellectuality. To be sure it is desirable. Without it, and more of it, academic activities will become farcical. But the chief offenders, as we view the situation, are not undergraduates, but trustees and presidents that treat professors on the "hired man" basis.

Salvation Army Work in Buenos Aires

SINCE the arrival of a certain officer of the Salvation Army in Buenos Aires the various detachments of the organization in South America have been unified, so that the redemptive work in the more crowded cities below the equator can be viewed as a whole. With headquarters in the capital of Argentina, the Salvation Army workers are now scarcely less active in Chile than on the east coast of South America. The need for action, however, has been felt more acutely in Buenos Aires than in Santiago or in Valparaiso, by reason of the fact that the city on the Plate is the entrance gate for an influx of aliens, many of whom find their expectations unfulfilled. Because of this, also, the free labor bureau of the Salvation Army in Buenos Aires is doing important work in placing numbers of those out of employment, while the various night shelters and the solicitude of the Salvationists generally prove welcome features when the horizon for many is temporarily clouded.

Governments of South America are now aware that the undenominational work of the Salvation Army is a boon to localities where otherwise the helping hand might be missing. With its more than 1,500,000 population, Buenos Aires has reason to congratulate itself on the entrance of the organization into that field. The headquarters of the Salvation army are located in Calle Victoria, near the great Plaza Mayo. Public meetings, however, are held in localities where the crowds whom it is desired to interest are more likely to assemble. In Rivadavia street, and in Garay and Humahuaca streets, halls are utilized for meetings, while the night shelters are maintained in Copahue and Avenida Saens.

With its great dock activity, Buenos Aires is always the meeting point for many sailor folk, and many of these have come to look upon the Salvation Army barracks in the various ports of the world as havens where kind words are always ready. The officer in the Argentine capital is one of those most trusted, and it is due to his special activity that the free labor bureau has become one of the principal factors of the work in Argentina. There is a standing invitation for "estanciaros" or ranch owners and employers of workmen to communicate with the bureau, and families who desire servants also are asked to make application.

The economic crisis in Argentina is bringing pressure to bear on the Salvation Army workers of the chief city, but with characteristic energy those at the South American headquarters manage to go ahead despite the shortage of funds and the increased number of unemployed.

Party Policy on Suffrage and Prohibition

PRESIDENT WILSON, it is generally understood, has relegated both equal suffrage and prohibition to the states. It is not known, nor is it believed, that he is opposed to either, but it is the understanding that he objects to bringing either into national politics, or, in other words, to committing the national Democratic party, or his administration, to one or the other. It is a matter of common belief that Secretary of State William J. Bryan is strongly in favor of eventually nationalizing both questions and of adopting them as Democratic issues. He has been very careful in the past, however, not to press his views too strongly, lest such a course might be interpreted to mean variance with his chief. Those who have been looking for the time when Mr. Bryan would be more pronounced in his advocacy of prohibition and of equal suffrage are now finding, as they seem to think, confirmation of their prediction that sooner or later the secretary and the President would divide on these issues.

The current issue of the Commoner is quoted in support of their position. "The Democrats of the nation," says Mr. Bryan's journal, "have an issue to face and they may as well face it. The liquor interests are at bay; they are on the defensive. The Democratic party cannot afford to shield the brewery, the distillery and the saloon from the rising wrath of a determined people. The Democratic party is the party of the future—it has a chance to enter the promised land. Why allow the liquor interests to lead it away into the wilderness? Get ready for the fight." Mr. Bryan's attitude toward suffrage as a national issue is accepted as most favorable by friends of the franchise movement, and it is hardly questioned by its enemies. As to his critics, they hold that if he shall continue to press these issues he must necessarily not only bring about a separation between himself and the President but a split in the Democratic party. The northern Democracy, it is held, will surely oppose prohibition; the southern Democracy, it is contended, will surely oppose woman suffrage.

It will seem to those who are not carried off their feet by partizanship, we think, that altogether too much is taken for granted here. That the northern Democracy is opposed to prohibition, or that the southern Democracy is opposed to suffrage to the degree that either would be solidly arrayed against it, is far from being a well-grounded assumption. No man in recent years has had a better opportunity than has Mr. Bryan of estimating the sentiment of the country, North, South, East and West, on these questions. It must be conceded, we believe, that he is a fair judge of the drift of popular opinion. But it hardly follows from the evidence at hand at present that Mr. Bryan is going immediately to press issues which he is convinced must be taken up by his party eventually. That is, there is yet no strong reason for thinking that he will openly antagonize the President in this particular. More likely is he to look for a change, as events develop, in the President's views on these important questions.